Volume 163 No. 12

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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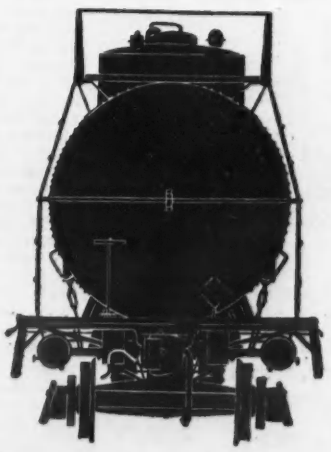

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MAR 23 1953

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 163 No. 12 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 23, 1953

FSA Status Rise Plan Gets House Approval

The reorganization plan for the Federal Security Agency, which would convert it into a Department of Health, Education and Welfare with cabinet rank, received the approval of the house last week by a vote of 291 to 85. Similar approval is expected to be given the plan by the senate this week.

Under terms of the resolution passed by the house, the elevation of the agency to departmental status will take place ten days after final enactment of the resolution. Ordinarily, reorganization plans do not become effective until sixty days following their submission to congress. Present FSA administrator Oveta Culp Hobby is slated to become secretary of the new department.

During the debate that preceded the favorable house vote, there was considerable discussion relative to the health features of the plan. It was charged that the administration had bargained for support of the medical profession by agreeing to establishment of a special assistant to the secretary to have charge of the health functions of the department, who must come from outside the department and have medical qualifications. This was heatedly denied, however, by Republican spokesmen.

Meanwhile, the status of the top jobs in the Food and Drug Administration was surrounded with some doubt early last week when it was reported that Mrs. Hobby was moving to have the jobs taken out of Civil Service and made subject to appointment by the secretary. The move would have affected the jobs of commissioner Charles W. Crawford, deputy commissioner George Larrick, and associate commissioners Malcolm R. Stephens and John L. Harvey.

When word got around in FDA that these individuals might be replaced, demands were made that these jobs be kept out of politics and the latest report was that the move had been dropped.

Wax, Floor Polish Trade Practice Rules Revamped

A revised set of trade practice rules for the floor wax and floor polish industry was issued March 17 by the Federal Trade Commission and a conference of the industry to discuss the rules was scheduled for April 16 at the commission's headquarters, Washington, D. C.

This is the third draft of the rules which have been under study by the commission and the industry since early in 1949. Their purpose is to provide for the elimination and prevention of harmful trade practices to the end that the business of the industry may be maintained on a higher plane of ethical and fair competition, thus affording protection to the industry, the trade, and the public.

The rules contain provisions for the proper use, as descriptive of industry products, of terms such as "wax," "slip proof," "slip resistant," "waterproof," "spot proof," and "heavy duty." These provisions are designed to prevent the use of such terms under conditions which are false, misleading, or deceptive to the purchasing public. Inhibitions are also included regarding other forms of misrepresentation, as well as practices recognized as substantially lessening competition or tending toward monopoly.

The industry is defined as including persons, firms, corporations, and organizations engaged in manufacturing or marketing products, other than paints, lacquers, and varnishes, which are advertised, offered for sale, or sold for use in polishing, preserving, beautifying, cleaning, or protecting floor surfaces.

Cobalt Supply Increase Not Due in 2nd Quarter

Impressions in some industrial quarters to the effect that additional supplies of cobalt will be made available for civilian consumption in the second quarter were declared last week by National Production Authority officials to be false. They emphasized that the cobalt supply available to the United States will be no greater than during the first quarter and continuation of strict conservation measures will be necessary.

ODM Planning No Boost In Aluminum Stockpiling

The Office of Defense Mobilization announced last week that it has informed the three prime aluminum producers that the government does not contemplate an increase over previously discussed stockpile requirements during 1953.

ODM pointed out that in planning the 1953 stockpile program, provision was made for increasing the civilian use of aluminum substantially over 1952 levels. It should provide about the same level of civilian consumption as in 1950. The 1953 aluminum supply, largely as a result of post-Korean expansion, will exceed 3,500,000,000 pounds. Imports are expected to provide 394,000,000 pounds of the 1953 supply.

Tidelands Bill Will Reach House Committee Tomorrow

A subcommittee of the house judiciary committee last week agreed on the terms of the tidelands bill and will submit the measure to the full committee tomorrow for its approval. The committee is expected to act quickly on the measure and the house leadership hopes to pass the bill and send it to the senate before recessing for the Easter holidays.

The bill gives title to the coastal states of all land to their historical boundaries and the federal government takes claim of the land seaward to the edge of the continental shelf. This gives the states ownership of the land for a distance of three miles from the coastline except in the case of Texas and Florida, where the distance is three leagues, or ten and one-half miles.

Administration of the lands that go to the federal government is placed in the Department of the Interior, and holders of state leases to such land can exchange them for federal leases. All federally impounded royalties from leases in the areas granted to the states will be returned to the states. Impounded royalties from developments on the continental shelf collected between June 5, 1950, and the date the bill becomes law, are left to future disposition of congress.

Alcohol Bids Sought by RFC For Delivery in April-June

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week invited quotations for approximately 20,000,000 gallons of alcohol for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber during the second quarter of this year. Four butadiene units in two of RFC's plants, which use alcohol as a raw material, recently were ordered back into operation by administrator Harry A. McDonald because of an increased demand for new rubber.

Quotations will be received by RFC's office of synthetic rubber in Washington until 4:00 p.m., EST, March 26, for the furnishing of all or any part over 100,000 gallons of the alcohol for delivery at the rate of approximately 5,000,000 gallons in April, and 7,500,000 gallons each in May and June.

Quotations by domestic suppliers are to be submitted on the basis of delivery f.o.b. tank truck, tankcar or barge at the shipper's plant and also on the basis of delivery f.o.b. tank truck, tankcar or barge at the government plants at Louisville, Ky., and Kobuta, Pa.

Quotations by foreign suppliers are to be submitted on the basis of delivery duty paid in shore tanks at any port in the New Orleans area and on the basis of delivery f.o.b. tanker (to be supplied by RFC), ocean port of shipment to the United States, to be named in the quotation. All quotations should be made in duplicate.

Based on information submitted, RFC will negotiate with one or more parties for the consummation of a mutually acceptable agreement covering the purchase and sale of the alcohol. Quotations on lots of less than 100,000 gallons will not be considered.

Nickel for Electroplating Minimum Needs Promised

The National Production Authority announced last week that sufficient nickel to relieve unusual hardship will be diverted to the electroplating industry during the second quarter of this year. The nickel will be sufficient to maintain electroplating operations at a minimum level.

NPA said there are approximately 4,000 electroplating concerns in the United States, many of which require only very small quantities of nickel for their operation.

Chemical Price Curb Structure Is Toppled

The Office of Price Stabilization pulled out the last props from under price controls March 17 with a brief formal order and announcement from price director Joseph H. Freehill that "price controls are ended."

In an amendment to General Overriding Regulation 44, OPS exempted all sales of all commodities and services from price control. The exemption was applicable in the continental United States, in the territories and possessions and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The seventh and final step in compliance with the President's directive issued early in February for termination of price controls completed the removal of the few remaining chemicals that still remained under control following the issuance of GOR 44 on March 12 (OPD, 3/16/53). These were sulphur, sulphuric acid, oleum, sulphur trioxide and berryllium oxide. Other commodities still under control until the latest order were:—

Steel shipping containers, metal cans; iron and steel mill products, pig iron, ferro alloys, beryllium master alloys, and beryllium mill products; monel, inconel and nickel primary shapes including anodes; columbium; tantalum; molybdenum; fabricated structural steel; machine tools and cutting tools.

The annual sales volume at the producer or manufacturer level of the commodities removed from price control by the order was approximately $15,600,000,000. In addition to setting aside all remaining ceiling price regulations, the decontrol order also had the effect of terminating the voluntary agreements most steel producers entered into with OPS covering price controls on their products.

OPS officials emphasized that the order has no effect on standing requirements calling for the preservation of records of past transactions for specified periods. Business firms need not make or keep records on future transactions but must keep available for inspection whatever records were required by the regulations under which they formerly operated. April 30, 1955, has been specified as the latest date beyond which records need not be retained.

Drug Act Export Measure Reintroduced by Van Zandt

Rep. James E. Van Zandt of Pennsylvania last week reintroduced his bill amending the federal food, drug and cosmetic act to require that exports of the products under the act conform to the standards covering the domestic sales of these products. The bill, H.R. 4001, was referred to the house interstate commerce committee.

The bill is the same as that which the committee reported and the house passed a year ago, but failed to get out of the senate interstate commerce committee after a hearing. Rep. Charles Wolverton of New Jersey, chairman of the house committee, recently indicated that he thought another attempt should be made to tighten the law against export of substandard food, drugs and cosmetics and made it known that he would sponsor such a bill.

Senate Committee Approves Howrey's FTC Nomination

The senate interstate and foreign commerce committee reported favorably the nomination of Edward F. Howrey to be a commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission March 19. The committee acted unanimously in spite of objections raised at two days of hearings by a representative of small business interests.

Mr. Howrey is a Republican and succeeds to the post made vacant when the term of John Carson, an independent, expired last September.

Antitrust Bill Approved

House bill 2237 to increase the maximum penalty for violations of the Sherman antitrust act to $50,000 was approved last week by a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee. The bill is sponsored by Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, and is similar to a bill that failed in congress last year.

Potash Deliveries Hit Peak in '52

The new high record in deliveries of potash in North America reached during 1952 amounted to 3,118,489 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,796,258 tons K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of 88,733 tons K_2O or 5 percent over 1951. Deliveries by the seven leading domestic producers were the highest ever achieved, 1,584,698 tons K_2O, an increase of 15 percent over 1951. This was due to two new producing companies in New Mexico and an increase in deliveries by the older companies. Imports were 211,560 tons K_2O, a 35 percent decrease under 1951.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the continental United States for 1952 were 1,592,620 tons K_2O, an increase of 102,442 tons over 1951. Canada received 69,968 tons K_2O, Cuba 9,408 tons, Puerto Rico 17,068 tons, and Hawaii 16,451 tons. Exports to other countries amounted to 4,302 tons K_2O.

In this country agricultural potash was delivered in forty-four states and the District of Columbia. Illinois with over 168,000 tons K_2O, was the leading state followed in order by Ohio, Georgia, Indiana, Virginia, Florida and North Carolina, each taking more than 90,000 tons K_2O, during the year. Due to shipments across state lines, it was pointed out, consumption does not necessarily correspond to deliveries within a state.

Agricultural Potash Breakdown

Agricultural potash accounted for 95 percent of deliveries. The 60 percent muriate of potash continued to be by far the most popular material, comprising 84 percent of the total K_2O, delivered for agricultural purposes. The 50 percent muriate of potash made up 9 percent, sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia 7 percent, and manure salts less than 0.1 percent of deliveries.

Deliveries for chemical purposes in 1952 were 130,887 tons of muriate of potash containing an equivalent of 82,250 tons K_2O, and 8,280 tons of sulphate of potash containing 4,191 tons K_2O. The total chemical deliveries of 86,441 tons K_2O were 5 percent of all potash deliveries and were 988 tons or 1 percent less than in 1951.

In the fourth quarter of 1952, deliveries totaled 702,021 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 405,229 tons K_2O, an increase of 14 percent compared to K_2O deliveries during the same period in 1951. The continental United States received for agricultural purposes 362,725 tons K_2O, Canada 11,962 tons, Cuba 843 tons, Puerto Rico 919 tons, and Hawaii 2,458 tons. Exports to other countries were 886 tons K_2O.

Chemical Deliveries in 4th Quarter

Chemical deliveries during the fourth quarter amounted to 40,972 tons of salts with an equivalent of 25,436 tons K_2O, an increase of 41 percent over the same period in 1951. Of the 1952 total, muriate of potash equivalent to 24,006 tons K_2O and sulphate of potash containing 1,188 tons K_2O were delivered in the United States and 182 tons K_2O as muriate and sixty tons as sulphate of potash in Canada.

In addition to the regularly reported deliveries on the quarterly basis, information from governmental and other sources indicates that during the second half of 1952 there were additional imports of European potash into United States, Canada, and Cuba of 93,702 tons K_2O as muriate of potash and 12,470 tons K_2O as sulphate of potash.

Glycerin Output Boost Granted Tax Benefits

Certificates of necessity covering additional projects for expansion of production in the chemical industry, including a $9,000,000 expansion of synthetic glycerin production by Shell Chemical Corporation, were issued during the period February 26 through March 11 by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Altogether there were 169 new or expanded facilities, including those in the chemical area, granted certificates by the agency involving an investment of $227,657,928. These certificates raised the total of new or expanded facilities to 16,046 and the investment value to $25,491,376,000.

The three largest certificates in the latest list were:—Wheland Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., primary aluminum, $35,450,000 invested of which 85 percent was allowed for rapid tax amortization; Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Calif., railway transportation, $26,652,288 invested of which 55 percent was allowed; New York State Electric & Gas Corporation, Lansing, N. Y., electric power, $25,287,200 invested of which 45 percent was allowed.

The projects in the area of the chemical industry and the percentage of investment allowed for accelerated amortization included the following:—

Alkylation facilities—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Paulsboro, N. J., $169,500 invested in one project and 90 percent allowed, $82,000 invested in another portion of the project and 50 percent allowed.

Aluminum extrusions—Reynolds Metals Company, Phoenix, Ariz., $165,214 invested and 65 percent allowed.

Cellulose gum—Hercules Powder Company, Hopewell, Va., $1,865,407 invested and 50 percent allowed.

Ethyl cellulose inhibitor tape—Chicago Molded Products Corporation, Chicago, Ill., $73,055 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Methylethylketone—Esso Standard Oil Company, Bayway, N. J., $2,944,722 invested and 40 percent allowed.

Nylon—American Enka Corporation, Enka, N. C., $2,000,000 invested and 40 percent allowed.

Oxygen and acetylene—Liquid Carbonic Corporation, Chicago, Ill., $222,750 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Oxygen and acetylene cylinders—Air

—Continued on page 82

Streptomycin Now Considered Effective for Four-Yr. Period

Manufacturers of streptomycin were authorized last week by the Food and Drug Administration to label the drug with a life-potency period of four years. Heretofore, the drug had been considered effective for the therapeutic purposes for only twenty-four months.

The only other antibiotic subject to certification by the agency that has been granted a four-year effective date is procaine penicillin in oil, and only when the producer has demonstrated that his product is effective for this period. In the case of streptomycin, however, the additional two-year life-potency period has been made across the board, applying to all producers and streptomycin products in the form of sulphate, or for topical use or for inhalation therapy.

The two years added to the effective period of the drug is almost certain to have important economic effects upon the industry. It will give to exporters, for example, more time within which to complete export transactions, and, in the case of domestic suppliers, it will enable them to maintain supplies for a longer period and reduce the rate of inventory turnover.

Hydrofluoric Acid Prices Are Raised by Harshaw

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, late Friday announced price increases in hydrofluoric acid. Anhydrous material was raised 3 cents per pound in tanks and 3½ cents in cylinders, the new schedules calling for 21 cents and a range of 27½ cents to 29 cents per pound, respectively. The new prices on 70 percent aqueous material are 15½ cents per pound in tankcars and a range of 18½ cents to 22½ cents per pound in drums.

Canadian's Petrochemical Output Will Start in June

Robinson Ord, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Chemicals Company, Ltd., has announced that initial production at the company's $55,000,000 Edmonton, Alberta, petrochemical plant will start in June.

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Inositol Prices Reduced By Corn Products Sales

Corn Products Sales Company, New York, has announced price reductions on its "Argo" brand of inositol, effective today. The action was attributed by the company to technological advances in its production operations. The new schedule is as follows:—

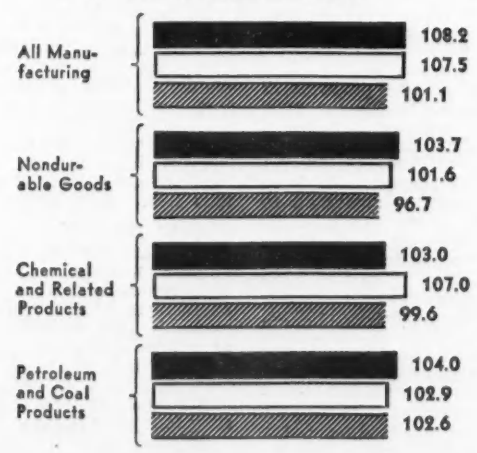
Single shipments of 500 pounds or more in fifty-pound or 100-pound drums, $4.50 per pound; less than 500 pounds in drums, $4.75 per pound, and all shipments in five-pound bottles, $5 per pound. Prices include delivery within the United States and invoices are subject to a discount of 2 percent if paid within ten days.

Phosphate Chemicals Rise Due From Monsanto May 1

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., last week announced an advance in price, effective May 1, on phosphate chemicals. Sodium phosphates will go up 20 cents per 100 pounds, with the exception of trisodium phosphate, which will rise 15 cents per 100 pounds. The 75 percent phosphoric acid will be advanced a straight 20 cents per 100 pounds, while the 85 percent material will be raised 10 cents per 100 pounds in tankcars and 20 cents per 100 pounds in less than carload quantities. On the same date there will be a rise of 2 cents per pound on elemental phosphorus.

Business in January, 1953

100=Same Month in 1952



Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 163, No. 12, March 23, 1953. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $3 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1953, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Price Index Continues Fal

The last of chemical price controls d appeared during the week. However, wi price changes in the various markets ov whelmingly on the downward side, t OPD price index declined 0.26 point. T essential oils and oils, fats and wax markets registered the heaviest downwa trends. In the former, spearmint a orange oils were advanced while items r duced included cardamom, coriande geranium and wormseed oils.

Predominant among reductions in t oils, fats and waxes section were grease tallow, linseed and peanut meals in add tion to corn, cottonseed, oiticica and pe nut oils.

Tne drugs and fine chemicals mark was active with advances in thiourea an N-acetylpara-aminophenol. Santonin an para-aminosalicylic acid and its sodiu salt were reduced. The heavy chemical market featured an unusually large nu ber of price changes. Copper hydrate, th nickel salts, sulphur chloride and sodiu sulphydrate were advanced. Quicksilve and sodium tungstate were reduced. Tra ing in the botanical market was routin last week. The degree of change was heav iest on the downward side and include among articles reduced were green car damom, Zanzibar clove, Mexican piment and cassia. Ginger root, spot black peppe and Jamaican pimento were advanced.

Price changes in the protective coating materials market were all upward and in cluded mica, nickel oxide, and tripheny phosphate. Refined pyridin, cyclohexyla mine and dicycloxylamine were advanced in the coal chemicals section. Imported crude naphthalene was reduced. The agri cultural chemicals market featured its usual change in dried blood and tankage these two items being reduced. Potato starch and sulphonated tallow were reduced in the textile and leather chemicals market while no changes were noted in the petroleum derivatives section.

Except for thirty-four changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, lauric, 90%, 1½c. per lb. (76).
Copper hydrate, 4¼c. per lb. (40).
Copra, $5 per ton (76).
Cyclohexylamine, 5c. per lb. (52).
Dicyclohexylamine, 5c. per lb. (52).
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, ½c. per lb. (72).
white, extra fine, ½c. per lb.
wet-grd grades, ½c. per lb.
Nickel acetate, 7.70c. per lb. (40).
Carbonate, 3.70c. per lb. (40).
Chloride, 2.15c. per lb. (40).
Formate, 4.45c. per lb. (40).
Nitrate, 2.80c. per lb. (40).
Oxide, black, 3.05c. per lb. (72).
Sulphate, 2c. per lb. (40).
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
ref., 1½c. to 2c. per lb.
Corn foots, 95%, 1¼c. per lb. (76).
Grease, ½c. per lb. (76).
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Orange, Calif., 50c. per lb. (69).
Palm kernel, 1c. per lb. (76).
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Soybean foots, 95%, 1¼c. per lb. (76).
Spearmint, 25c. per lb. (69).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (76).
Pyridin, refined, l.c.l., 16.9c. per lb. (52).
Red, cadmium, lithopone, 7c. per lb. (72).
Sodium sulphide, flakes, .25c. per lb. (40).
fused, .50c. per lb.
Sulphydrate, .65c. per lb. (40).
Sulphur chloride, .25c. per lb. (40).
Thiourea, 3c. per lb. (57).
Triphenyl phosphate, 2c. per lb. (72).
Wax, ouricury, ref., 3c. per lb. (76).

Prices Reduced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia (48).
Greases, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (76).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (76).
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 2/10c. per lb. (52).
Oil, cardamom, $6 per lb. (69).
Cedarleaf, 10c. per lb. (69).
Coriander, $1 per lb. (69).
Corn, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (76).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (76).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Garlic, 25c. per lb. (69).
Geranium, Algerian, $1.75 per lb. (69).
Bourbon, 35c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb. (76).
Orange, Floridian, 5c. per lb. (69).
Peanut, crude, 2½c. per lb. (76).
ref., 2¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (76).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Wintergreen, USP, southern, 65c. per lb. (69).
Wormseed, 50c. per lb. (69).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (76).
Potato starch, f.o.b. Maine, 3/20c. per lb. (47).
Quicksilver, $3 per flask (40).
Santonin, $18.50 per lb. (57).
Sodium tungstate, 25c. per lb. (40).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (76).
sulphonated, ¼c. per lb. (47).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (48).
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, ref., 1c. per lb. (76).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

March 20, 1953	March 13, 1953	March 21, 1952
107.49	107.75	109.67

Sulphur Export Quotas To Remain Unchanged

Allocation of crude and refined sulphur for export will be continued in the second quarter of 1953, the Office of International Trade announced March 17. The export quotas are the same as those set for the first quarter—232,500 long tons of crude sulphur and 12,500 long tons of refined.

OIT officials noted that the International Materials Conference had discontinued international allocation of crude sulphur as of March 1, but added that the US supply position does not warrant unrestricted export of either crude or refined sulphur at this time.

OIT also announced that the sulphur salvaged from the SS Arizona Sword in 1951, amounting to approximately 4,000 long tons and now located on the banks of the Cape Cod Canal at Sandwich, Mass., may now be licensed for export without being charged to the export quota. Applications for licenses to export this sulphur should clearly show that it is the salvaged sulphur and not from current sticks of crude sulphur. In evaluating applications for the salvaged sulphur, OIT will apply the usual licensing criteria but will give preference to those countries whose essential requirements are in excess of their expected imports of US crude sulphur.

The filing period for license applications to export refined sulphur is March 1 through March 31. There is no time schedule for filing license applications for crude sulphur.

Epichlorohydrin Supply Rise Due From Shell Chemical

An ample supply of epichlorohydrin for both the present and future needs of the nation is assured by a new epichlorohydrin plant which the Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has just brought on stream in Houston, Tex., according to an announcement by Jan Oostermeyer, president of the company.

"Epichlorohydrin had been so little used before the war that many people thought we had overbuilt when we constructed our first plant in 1947," Mr. Oostermeyer said. "But the expansion of the market has necessitated this current three-fold increase in our production facilities." Mr. Oostermeyer went on to state that a part of the new epichlorohydrin production will be tied in with the expansion of Shell Chemical's facilities for manufacturing "Epon" resins, which, it was reported, are now in tight supply and will remain so until next fall when Shell Chemical brings in its new bis-phenol and "Epon" resin plants at Houston. The epoxy resin plant, scheduled to be the world's largest, will make this product available in substantially increased quantities.

Dow Announces Entry Into Polyethylene Field

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is planning to enter the production field of polyethylene, C. B. Branch, manager of the plastics department, announced last week. Negotiations for patent licenses and technical knowledge have been made with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., according to the announcement. The Texas division of Dow Chemical at Freeport, Tex., will construct plant facilities. Start-up of polyethylene production is expected in eighteen to twenty-four months.

2, 4, 5-T Commercial Output Announced by Ethyl Corp.

The Ethyl Corporation, New York, has announced that it is producing in commercial quantities the herbicide 2, 4, 5-T, for use against mesquite, poison ivy, and numerous other unwanted woody plants.

2, 4, 5-T, known chemically as 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenxyacetic acid, has been found to be highly useful in eliminating many harmful weeds and plants, the company pointed out. The chemical, Ethyl explained, is a hormone type herbicide or weed killer, which accelerates the growth processes of a plant and causes it to die. It is effective against many types of broad-leafed woody plants, the company declared. Ethyl is producing 2, 4, 5-T as the acid and as the butoxy-ethoxy-propanol ester for the preparation of low volatile ester formulations. The company will market its production to agricultural chemical compounders, who formulate the finished herbicide for resale to the public.

Michigan Tool Organizes Industrial Chemicals Unit

The Michigan Tool Company, Detroit, Mich., has announced the formation of a separate division to manufacture and market a line of industrial chemical products which have been under development at Michigan Tool for the past several years. The new division will be known as the Shear-Speed Chemical Products Division. Headquarters and sales offices will be located at 7125 East McNichols road, Detroit. A factory building in that city has been acquired and installation of equipment is under way.

Announcement of the various products to be marketed by the division will be made as rapidly as production facilities are placed in operation. Larry A. Bard has been named manager of the new division.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

A major reorganization and consolidation of what is left of the emergency agencies handling the defense buildup program is in the making, but the details are a closely guarded secret of the administration. However, it looks like the Office of Defense Mobilization is to be the parent agency and will fall heir to the controls that might remain after the defense production act expires next June 30.

The first step towards what is expected to be a wholesale realignment of the defense agencies was taken last week by President Eisenhower in an executive order transferring certain of the functions of the National Security Resources Board to ODM. There are reports that this agency also will get the stockpiling responsibilities of the Munitions Board and the mobilization functions of the National Production Authority.

This latter move has raised a question mark over the future of a chemical division or bureau in the Department of Commerce. The chemical industry has been represented by a division within the department ever since former President Hoover was secretary of the department. In the present mobilization program, the chemical division was lifted out of the Department and placed in the NPA. Now the NPA is passing out of the picture.

The prospect that the reorganization work going on might wind up without some group within the department to speak for the chemical and drug industries is discouraging to many people in these industries. Several conferences have been held with Secretary of Commerce Weeks to emphasize the importance of these industries in the national economy. Not many people realize it, but the chemical industry, from the standpoint of sales volume, is now the second largest industry in the country, outranked only by the food industry.

The history of the National Security Resources Board has not been one to admire. It was established by congress in 1947 as an independent agency, but was reorganized and transferred to the executive office of the President in 1949. Its function was to advise the President concerning coordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilization, including the effective use in time of war of the nation's natural and industrial resources for military and civilian needs. Despite all its planning, surveying and studying, the agency was caught flat-footed without a mobilization plan when the Korean crisis arose, and the government had to start virtually from scratch to build up a defense program.

MSA Clarifies Its Requirements

The Mutual Security Agency has found that its requirements with respect to discounts and commissions paid on goods financed with MSA dollars are not fully understood by some American suppliers. To clarify the matter, the agency has issued a memo outlining its policy on payment of commissions, the substance of which is as follows:—

MSA finances transactions only for the net amount of the export sale. All discounts customarily allowed must be deducted on the invoice to the importer.

MSA recognizes that commissions are usually paid by suppliers to their foreign representatives or agents, and has no ob-

—Continued on page 38

APMA Announces Program For White Sulphur Springs

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, which will hold its forty-sixth annual meeting March 30 through April 1 at the Greenbriar hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has announced the program. Among the highlights of the meeting will be addresses by Donald C. Cook, chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission; Eli W. Debevoise, partner in Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean, New York, and former Assistant US High Commissioner for Germany, and the presentation of the 1953 Research Award to Dr. Charles Huggins, Chicago surgeon and professor at the University of Chicago's medical school.

After a business session during the morning of March 30, Mr. Debevoise will speak on "Germany—Post-War Development." This will be followed by an address on "Factory Inspections Law of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," by Charles W. Dunn, general counsel for the APMA.

The session on March 31 will open with a report on the Health Information Foundation by Dr. William F. Feirer, vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. The research award ceremony will follow, with an opening address by Dr. Martin Lasersohn, executive vice-president of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, and chairman of the scientific and research award committee. His topic will be "Lost Opportunities in the Control of Cancer." Dr. Austin Smith, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, will offer the presentation address, entitled, "The Open Door." Michael F. Charley, president of the APMA, will present the Research Award to Dr. Huggins.

On the closing day, Robert E. Abrams, secretary of the American College of Apothecaries, will give a report, after which Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop-Stearns, will speak on "Problems of Clinical Research." This will be followed by Mr. Cook's talk on "A Glimpse of Presidential Elections From Washington to Eisenhower."

On March 30 and 31 the program will feature golf tournaments, a cocktail party, a ladies' luncheon, a tennis tournament, a ladies' card party and dancing.

Stauffer Plans to Make New Chemical Fertilizer

A new chemical fertilizer, containing ammoniacal nitrogen and phosphorous, will be manufactured by the Stauffer Chemical Company at Tacoma, Wash., it has been announced. Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. will distribute the material. The plant, now under construction, is next to Stauffer's single superphosphate plant at Tacoma.

The fertilizer is made by a process developed and patented by Rumianca, Societa per Azioni, of Turin, Italy, and licensed exclusively in the United States to Stauffer. It will be offered to other producers in this country under sub-license.

The process can be varied to produce a granulated material containing between 5 percent and 10 percent of nitrogen and 10 percent to 15 percent of phosphoric acid. The exact composition of material to be produced at Tacoma will depend on the results of a market survey now under way. Of special importance to the farmer it was said, is the fact that about 90 percent of the available phosphoric acid in this new product will be water soluble. This is approximately the same percentage of water soluble phosphoric acid as in single superphosphate. Completion of the plant is scheduled for late this year.

Powell Announces Setup Of New Unit in Brazil

John Powell & Co., New York, has announced the establishment of a new unit in its group of foreign offices and plants. The company will have headquarters in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and will be known as John Powell S. A. Comercia e Industria.

Joining with Powell in the partnership arrangement are a Brazilian firm and an American insecticide manufacturer. Operation of the plant will be under the supervision of Edwin B. Twyman, resident manager for Powell in Buenos Aires. Installation of manufacturing facilities at Porto Alegre is already proceeding. A fundamental objective of the new company, it was said, is to promote the manufacture of Brazilian raw materials. Another is to introduce to Brazilian manufacturers a line of basic insecticides or concentrates, primarily for the household or industrial fields.

Capehart Curbs Plan Has Backing of MCA

The principle of the Capehart bill (S. 1081) which would empower the President to impose a freeze on prices, wages and rents for a period of ninety days in event of an emergency is acceptable to the Manufacturing Chemists Association, John A. Sargent, executive vice-president of the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, told the senate banking committee March 17.

He added, however, that the association is opposed to an earlier bill of the senator (S. 753) providing for standby price and wage controls because it is impossible to know or forecast the economic and military conditions which will exist at some future time. Hence, a control formula which now appears workable may not then be workable.

As regards materials controls, Mr. Sargent said that no objection can be seen at this time to a continuation after June 30 of priority and allocation controls over strategic raw materials. It is the association's opinion, he continued, that the need for the government to have the power to insure that the military establishment receives promptly those materials it urgently needs may well continue for some time, although priority controls will be of diminishing importance as industrial capacity expands.

Chamber of Commerce Takes Like Stand

Similar views on both the question of a ninety-day freeze authority or standby controls were expressed on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by M. K. M. Murphy, president of Boiling Springs Savings & Loan Association, Rutherford, N. J.

In presenting the association's views to the committee, Mr. Sargent pointed out that the chemical industry has a greater stake in the continued soundness of the American economy than most any other industry since it now ranks second in size on the basis of sales of all industries. In 1952, the chemical industry's sales amounted to about $18,000,000,000, he said, and were exceeded only by the food industry.

While Mr. Sargent did not recommend the adoption of control legislation, he said that the association can see no objection, at a time of continuing international tensions such as the present, to vesting the President with authority to impose a ninety-day freeze on prices, wages and rents, in order to provide "turn-around" time within which congress can work out whatever detailed legislation circumstances may require. Any such freeze, he added, to be effective, must provide for

—Continued on page 38

Coaltar Color Producers, FDA Discuss Dyes Safety

Officials of the Food and Drug Administration held a conference last week with a representative group of coaltar color producers to discuss the agency's investigation of the safety of colors and dyes now certified for use in foods, drugs and cosmetics. The producers promised full cooperation with the agency in its study.

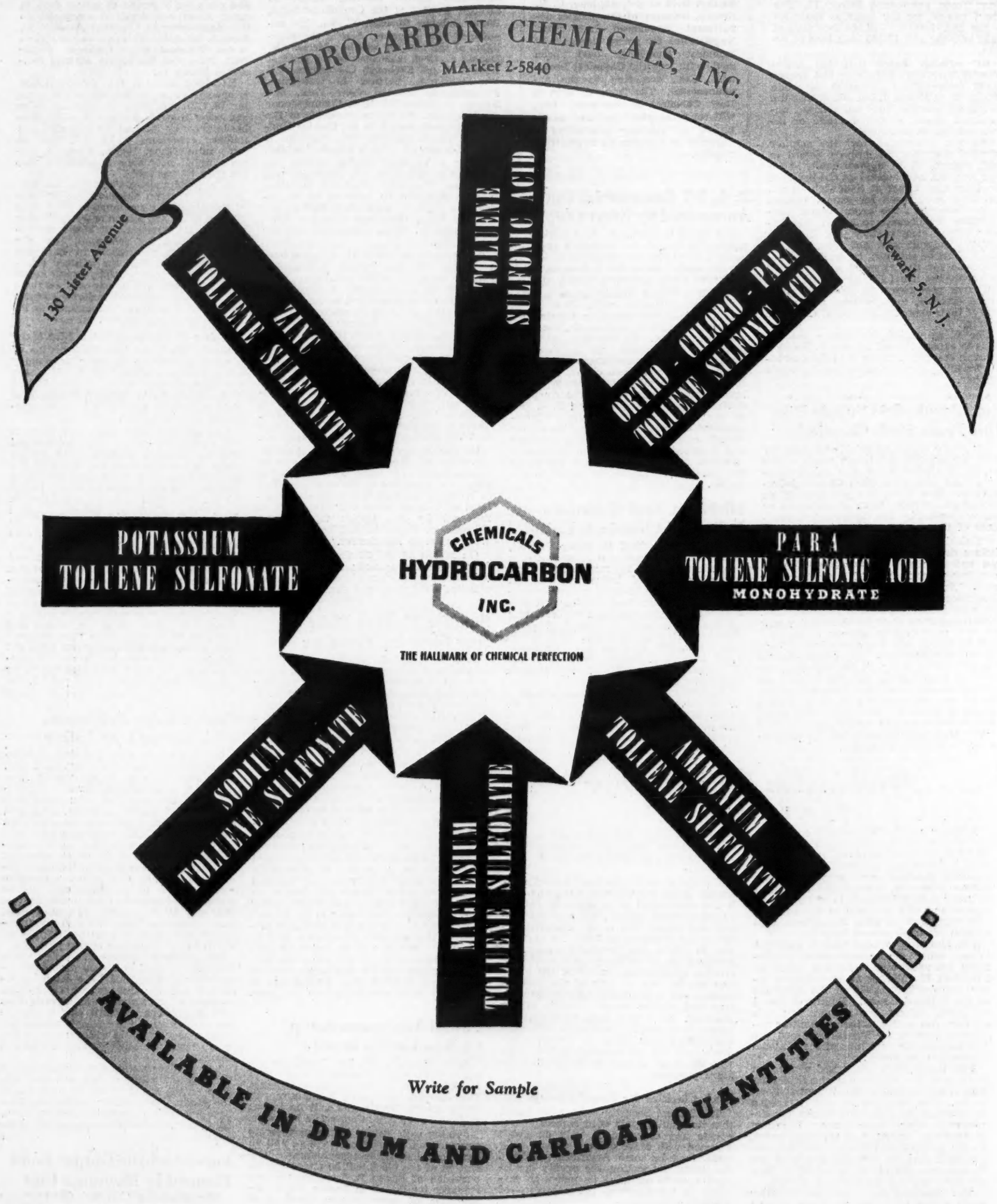
The FDA has been making an investigation of the colors on its certification list for nearly a year because of the latest scientific literature that raises a question whether some of the colors may not be potentially harmful to the public in that they may have a tendency to cause cancer. Some testimony along this line was introduced into the record of the hearings by the Delaney committee over a year ago.

The conference last week, the first which the agency has had with a group of producers, was described by officials as informal and for the purpose of advising industry of the status of the investigation. The discussions centered chiefly on the azo dyes because the agency's studies are more nearly complete with respect to this group than with other groups of dyes and colors.

The producers were urged to supply the investigators with any data that they may have on the azo dyes that is pertinent to the study. No definite conclusions have been reached on any of the dyes or colors, but it is understood that several are in the suspect class.

Formaldehyde Output Boost Planned by Monsanto Unit

The Monsanto Chemical Company has announced plans to boost formaldehyde production capacity by 50 per cent. New facilities to produce the chemical will be added to the plastics division's plant at Springfield, Mass. The company said that, according to present plans, formaldehyde production from the new units will start early in 1954.



Write for Sample

Association Meetings

This Week

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 23-24.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-16.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Philadelphia, May 12-13.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 4-6.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 30-April 1.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29-July 3.

American Water Works Association, annual meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 10-15.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 27-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 21; annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Electrochemical Society, spring meeting, Statler hotel, New York, April 12-16.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Fish Meal, Oil & By-Products Division of National Fisheries Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, April 13-15.

International Magnesium Exposition, Washington National Guard Armory, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 2.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, national convention and trade show, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 3-6.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 21-22.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Conference on World Health, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 6-8.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, May 8-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Petroleum Association, midyear meeting, McCurdy hotel, Evansville, Ind., April 15-17; annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

National Sanitary Supply Association, annual meeting and merchandise exposition, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, March 22-25.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise to Bermuda, May 9-15.

Southwestern Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 17-18.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, April 8, New York; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

Air Pollution Meeting Planned for Baltimore

The Air Pollution Control Association will hold its annual meeting May 25 to 28 at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md. The meeting will begin with a luncheon and boat trip around the Baltimore waterfront, where those attending may see the progress the city has made in curbing air pollution.

Following the presentation of several important papers on railroad air pollution control, the members will hear talks on air pollution instrumentation by W. B. Harris, of the Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. David Sinclair, of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York; Dr. Paul L. Magill, of Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif., and Moyer D. Thomas and J. O. Ivie, of the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York.

Both coal and oil will be covered in a number of papers, and four others on incineration will be presented. Addresses on stack gas dispersion and stack design will be presented by Dr. W. N. McDaniel and H. C. von Hohenleiten, of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, Baltimore. G. E. Seavoy, vice-president in charge of sales of the Whiting Corporation, will discuss bag filters in the control of cupola furnace fumes.

Nathan W. Clauss, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation at South Charleston, W. Va., will speak on "The Reduction of Atmospheric Pollution of Sulphuric Acid Recovery Procedures," while G. A. Howell, of the United States Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., will talk on air pollution control in the steel industry.

E. H. R. Pegg, vice-president, and D. W. Gibbs, of the Aerotec Corporation, Greenwich, Conn., will speak on internal flow problems in mechanical-centrifugal dust collectors, while L. C. Palmer and George E. Best, of the Mutual Chemical Company, Baltimore, will discuss atmospheric pollution control in a chromium chemicals plant. "Management Considers Air Pollution" will be the subject of a paper by Walker Penfield, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Zinc Institute Sets Plans For April 27-28 Session

A preliminary program, covering the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute, to be held at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on April 27 and 28 was released last week.

A special feature of the session on the opening day will be an address by Rep. Dewey Short, of Missouri, and chairman of the house armed services committee. "The General Outlook for Metals" will be discussed by Tom Campbell, editor of *Iron Age*, "The Outlook for Galvanizing in 1953" by a speaker to be announced later and "Job Galvanizing" by S. J. Swensson, secretary-treasurer of the American Hot Dip Galvanizers Association. A report on the Institute's activities will also be made.

At an afternoon session, zinc production at home and abroad will be surveyed. R. B. Caples, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York, will report on the domestic mining situation, followed by Dr. C. L. Wilson, dean of the school of mines and metallurgy at the University of Missouri, who will discuss some of the related problems affecting the mining profession and the mining industry. R. Lewis Stubbs of the Zinc Development Association (England), will cover the European zinc situation and S. D. Strauss, of the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, will summarize the overall world zinc picture.

On April 28, Howard L. Young, of the American Zinc Sales Company, St. Louis, Mo., will discuss "U. S. Slab Zinc Production and Consumption in 1953"; W. J. During, of the Precision Casting Company, Fayetville, N. Y., will report on "The Future of Zinc in Die Castings"; H. W. Wahlquist, of Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, will report on "The Place for Zinc in Cathodic Protection," and W. W. Hopton, of the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, La Salle, Ill., will present "The Current Outlook for Rolled Zinc."

The annual dinner and entertainment of the institute will be held on the evening of April 27. The Galvanizers Committee, which is sponsored by the institute, will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting concurrently with the institute session.

Chlorine Institute Meeting Set

The Chlorine Institute will hold its spring meeting May 11 and 12 at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J.

SAACI Chemical Sales Clinic Slated Oct. 19-20

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its second annual chemical sales clinic October 19 and 20 at the Commodore hotel, New York, it was announced last week. According to Ralph L. Ericsson, chairman of the sales clinic committee, program details for the two-day meeting are now being completed.

In addition to Mr. Ericsson, who is with Sumner Chemical Company, the sales clinic committee consists of J. N. Conover, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Ins.; L. E. Johnson, of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and Robert H. Kampschulte, of Celanese Corporation of America. SAACI administrative assistant Paul B. Slawter, jr., of Sterling Advertising Agency, and Arthur R. Kavaler, of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, are ex officio members of the committee.

Rumford Bicentennial Fete Set in Boston This Week

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences will mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, at a three-day celebration, to be held March 26 to 28 in Boston. The event will consist of a bicentennial birthday banquet, three symposia and a Rumford medal presentation ceremony.

The birthday banquet will be held March 26 at 7 p.m. at the Harvard Club of Boston, 374 Commonwealth avenue. Speaker will be Prof. Sanborn C. Brown, of the physics department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will outline Count Rumford's personal history and will detail the early American-born scientist's contribution to a new philosophy of the relation between pure research and technology.

Symposia are scheduled the morning and afternoon of March 27 at Academy House. The first session will deal with "Recent Developments in Thermodynamics," while the afternoon meeting will cover "Recent Developments in Atomic Spectroscopy." A third symposium, also slated for Academy House, will be held the morning of March 28 on "Recent Developments in Nuclear Physics."

Presentation of three Rumford bicentennial medals will be made on the evening of March 27 at Academy House. Receiving the 1953 awards will be Enrico Fermi, of the University of Chicago; Willis E. Lamb, jr., of Stanford University, and Lars Onsager, of Yale University. The medalists will deliver papers at the three symposia—Dr. Fermi on the twenty-eighth, Dr. Lamb the afternoon of March 27 and Dr. Onsager that morning.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Ass'n to Meet Next Month

The Chemical Bureau Alumni Association is planning to hold a cocktail party in New York the latter part of April. According to Frank E. Bennett, one of the organizers of the group, an effort will be made to obtain a speaker. A notice will be sent out to members in the near future giving date, place and other details of the affair.

The scope of the association has recently been broadened to include consultants who served governmental agencies on specific projects. Previously, the group was limited to past or present government employees. In addition to the New York affair, it is also planned to hold some future meetings of the association in Washington, D. C. Details on the organization may be obtained from Mr. Bennett, assistant sales manager, Publicker Industries, Inc., 1429 Walnut street, Philadelphia 2.

NPC Will Hear Reports Of Subcommittees May 28

The National Petroleum Council will meet May 28 at the Department of Interior auditorium, Washington, D. C. Walter S. Hallanan, chairman, said that studies are now under way by various subcommittees dealing with the use of radio and radar in the oil and gas industry, petroleum productive capacity, submerged lands productive capacity and oil and gas exploratory and development requirements. Chairmen of these subcommittees have been asked to report on the progress of their assignments.

Chemurgic Unit Elects Henry McKnight Pres.

The National Farm Chemurgic Council at its recent annual conference in St. Louis, Mo., elected Henry T. McKnight president. He succeeds Wheeler McMillen, who was made chairman of the board of governors. Mr. McKnight is vice-president of the Forest Farmers Association, vice-president and director of the S. T. McKnight Company, director of Thomas Young, Inc., a member of the joint committee on grassland farming, and a member of the NFCC board.

In addition, the council elected four new board members. They are:—Daniel B. Curll, jr., of Lee Higginson Corporation, New York; Thomas E. Millaman, of G. L. F., Ithaca, N. Y.; J. D. Sykes, vice-president of Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, and Ray Blake, president of the National Cotton Council.

Technical sessions of the chemurgic conference centered about the theme, "Can Industry and Agriculture Supply the Ever-Growing Population?" Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Administration, pointed out that the country faces the prospect of a deficit in necessary cropland acreage in the neighborhood of 70,000,000 acres by 1975.

Making Up Cropland Deficit

To make up this deficit, Dr. Shaw said, the greatest opportunity is in "better use of the land we already have." He pointed out that this approach "assumes a greater efficiency in production on farms and improved distribution, utilization, and marketng after the products leave the farm. We have already made great strides in this direction. But we are not making them fast enough.

"To get the increased production needed in 1975," Dr. Shaw went on, "we will have to eliminate many of the ravages of insects and diseases and develop still better crop varieties and livestock breeds. We are losing 10 percent of all farm animals from diseases and parasites. Brucellosis alone is cutting our milk supply by 1,000,000,000 pounds a year. Newcastle disease can reduce egg production by 50 percent in three months' time. Coccidiosis in poultry, lambs, and calves costs our farmers $50,000,000 a year. Insects still take a toll of $4,000,000,000 dollars worth of crops and livestock every year, and plant diseases threaten several of our major crops.

Marketing Improvements Needed

"In addition to increasing production," he said, "we will have to find ways to improve the marketing, distribution, and utilization of our farm products. Estimates run from $500,000,000 to more than $1,000,000,000 damage to grain in storage each year. Up to 30 percent of some of our fresh fruits and vegetables are lost between the farm and the consumer through spoilage. A study made a few years ago in thirteen states showed that one-third of the eggs marketed had dropped below 'A' quality by the time they reached the first buyer and the figure had increased to nearly a half by the time they reached the assembly point.

"A lot of improvement can be made in the distribution of farm commodities. We need to know much more about transportation requirements and how to avoid glutted markets in one place and scarcity in another. And we certainly will have to cut down on waste in the household use of foods and other goods."

He concluded by saying that the "big job is to find a way to provide as much

—*Continued on page 82*

Fish Meal Group to Meet In Washington April 13-15

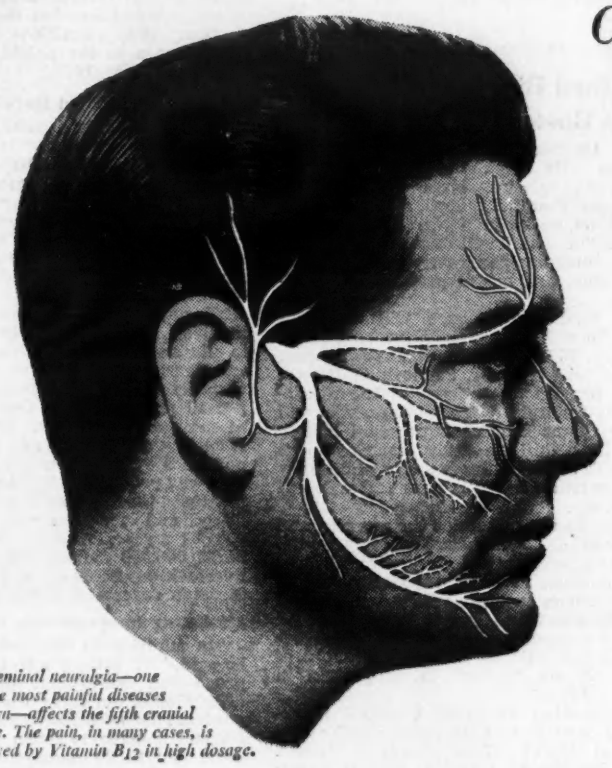
The Fish Meal, Oil & By-Products Division of the National Fisheries Institute will hold its 1953 convention April 13 to 15 at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C.

The afternoon of the thirteenth will be given over to a business meeting at which the 1953-54 executive committee will be elected. Six papers are scheduled to be presented the afternoon of April 14, including one by George L. Prichard, director of the Production and Marketing Administration's fats and oils branch on "The Fats and Oils Situation." Another technical session is slated for the following afternoon.

AATCC Sets Meeting

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its thirty-second national convention at the Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17 through 19. The slogan will be "American Achievement Today Challenges Comparison."

New Uses for Vitamin B_{12}



Trigeminal neuralgia—one of the most painful diseases known—affects the fifth cranial nerve. The pain, in many cases, is relieved by Vitamin B_{12} in high dosage.

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1. Sanchetta, S. M., Ayres, P. R., and Scott, R. W.: *Ann. Int. Med.* 35:1028, November 1951.
2. Fields, W. S., and Hoff, H. E.: *Neurology* 2:131, March–April 1952.

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Sodium Ascorbate
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Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .26 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .26 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.50 - 16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works, 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Boric, tech. 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk c.l. works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½
Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .32¼- .33½
Casselfo dms frt alld lb 1.44 - —
Castor oil, dms lb. .22½- .23
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 9.25 - 10.00
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
USP, gran., fine gran. dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
Powdered anhydrous, and powdered USP citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .75 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26
tankcars lb. .23 - —
double dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27
tankcars lb. .24 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
tanks lb. .10¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
tmp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .95
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 296° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 20.00 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 17.00 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100 lb. lots lb. 22.75 - 23.50
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib cns., kilo or more gram 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420- .1470
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- .1625
Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25½- .31½
dms lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —
Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100 lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.66
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .62 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 - 29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .95
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib dms, works lb. 3.00 - —
J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50
NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .37¾- .39
60%, dms lb. .23¼- .24
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2110- .2160
water-white, dms lb. .2410- .2460
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76¼- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake 96-97% dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28½- .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° Be cbys. c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms, lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms, ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels			pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tankcars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w w	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

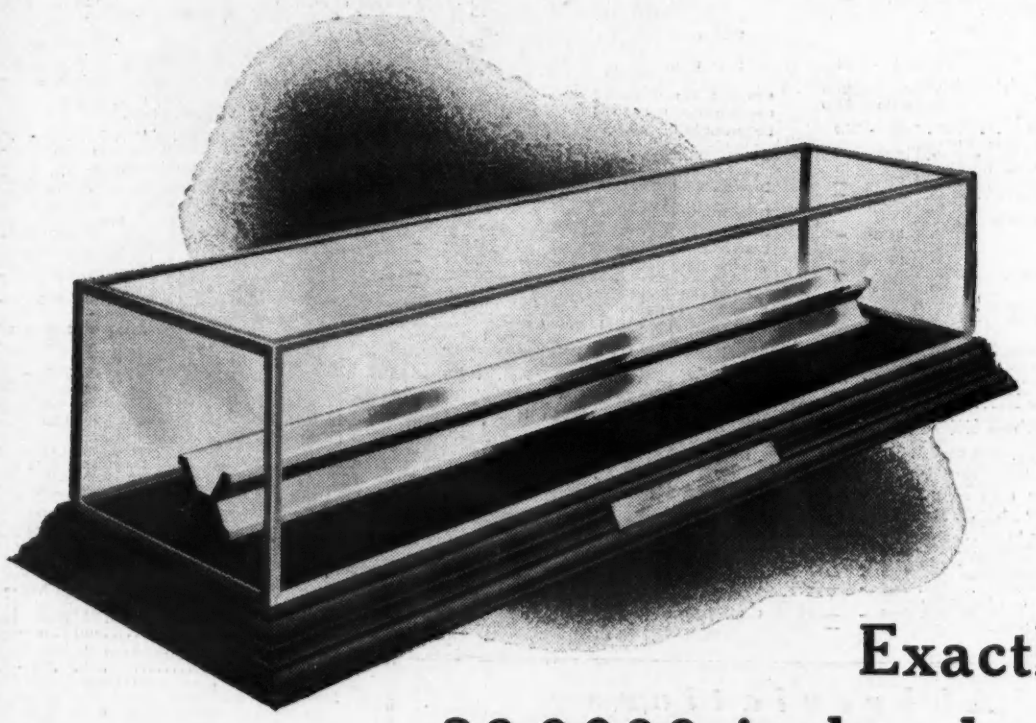
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb lots, works ... lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works ... lb. .17 - .1715
Palm oil, double dist., dms ... lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works ... lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted ... lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms ... lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots ... lb. 1.45 - 1.60
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycoilic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.10
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works ... lb. .06 - .08¼
l.c.l., works ... lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls ... lb. .55 —
dms., small ... lb. .31 - .37
tech., bbls ... lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .263 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls ... lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse. ... gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ... lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs ... lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. ... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls ... lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls ... lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls ... lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .82 - .84
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .14 - .15¼
single, dist., dms ... lb. .13½- .14¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs ... lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs ... lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs ... lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ... ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ... ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ... ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .11¼- .11¾
3 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¼
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms ... lb. .10 - .11¼
hydrogenated, dms ... lb. .11 - .12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots ... lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech, dms ... lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't ... lb. .37½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms ... lb. .39 - —
small dms ... lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs ... lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tomas, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots ... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works ... lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms ... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls ... lb. .35 - .40
root, bls ... lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., works, lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 45 - .47
tanks, works ... lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots ... gm.25.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls ... lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms, lb. 2.25 - —
Agaric, white, bls ... lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls ... lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.49 - 2.51
powder, bbls ... lb. 2.53 - 2.57
tech., cryst., bbls ... lb. 1.01 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms, l.c.l. ... lb. .67 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms., l.c.l. dlvd, lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ... lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ... lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ... lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd ... lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .15½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .13¼- —
95%, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .13 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb lots or more ... lb. .78 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .80 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb lots or more ... lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots ... lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots ... lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots ... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .54½- .68¼
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .58½- .72¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .42½- .56¼
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .55 - .69¼
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .59 - .78¼
tanks, same basis ... gal. .43 - .57¼
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .55 - .69
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .59 - .78
tanks, same basis ... gal. .43 - .57
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .53 - .68
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .57 - .77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .41 - .56
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .53 - .67
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .57 - .76
tanks, same basis ... gal. .41 - .55
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .55½- .69
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .59½- .73
tanks, same basis ... gal. .43½- .57
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .55½- .69¼
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .59½- .78½
tanks, same basis ... gal. .43½- .57¼
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .53½- .68¼
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .57½- .77½
tanks, same basis ... gal. .41½- .56¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .52½- .66¼
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .56½- .75½
tanks, same basis ... gal. .40½- .54¼
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .55½- .70
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .59½- .79
tanks, same basis ... gal. .43½- .58
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .54 - .68¼
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .58 - .77½
tanks, same basis ... gal. .42 - .56¼
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.47 -20.62
l.c.l., same basis ... gal.20.51 -20.71
tanks, same basis ... gal.20.35 -20.50
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .52 - .67
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .56 - .76
tanks, same basis ... gal. .40 - .55
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.57 -21.72
c.l., same basis ... gal.21.61 -21.81
tanks, same basis ... gal.21.45 -21.60
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works ... lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works ... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd: ... lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .55½- —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .38½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... gal. .52¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .57¾- —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .40¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .43 - —



Exactly 36.0000 inches long

The ruler on your desk suffices for general use, but it's far from *accurate*. The only official and accepted standard for U. S. linear measurements is a calibrated strip of platinum—iridium housed in an air-conditioned vault at the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

Here at Publicker accuracy is maintained through *QUALITY CONTROL* . . . which has at its fingertips science's most advanced precision instruments . . . to assure our customers of uniform purity and potency in every ounce, every tank-car delivered. If you use

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depend on Publicker's quality controls, prompt service and production economies. Our growth and reputation have been built entirely upon customer satisfaction.

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ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
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ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590
FUSEL OIL, REFINED

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

cohol, lauryl, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isohutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Idol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 2.15 - —
Idrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld. lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .76½- —
Ietris root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Igin (see Sodium alginate).
Ikanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 - .50
Iiethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld. lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld.....lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots. frt. alld. lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld.....gal. 6.00 - —
Ilspice (see Pimento).
Ilyl bromide, cbys., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
loe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .25 - .35
Ioin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs...lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Iphanaphthol, bbls. frt. alld...lb. .85 - —
Iphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Iphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Iphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .44 - —
Iphapinene, tanks, South, works. gal. No prices.
Iphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Iphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.250.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.250.00 - —
Ithea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .20 - .33
Ium, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works....lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbyz., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -65.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works...lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld. lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
238-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd....lb. .26 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .63½- —
rubber grade, dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms...lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .50 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns. c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less.....lb. .34 - —

Aluminum sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works.....ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works.....lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -82.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17¼
2.....lb. .17 - .18
3.....lb. .17 - .19
4.....lb. .20 - .21
5.....lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration tanks, works..ton.81.50 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.64.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —

Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4.000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works...ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls.....lb. .38 - .39
dms.....lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 60%, dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N., bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works....lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs. c.l., western, works ton.50.00 -54.50
bulk, works.....ton.47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works....lb. .07½ .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton.211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.ton.312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld...ton.181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.70 - 1.80

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Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biotin

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Angelica root dom bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .95
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allowed lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works frt alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works frt alld lb. .18 - —
Salt dms frt alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .87 - .95
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Spanish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish bgs lb. .13¼- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. allowed lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l. mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF dms lb 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots. tins oz 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min 50% bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. Utah ton.70 - .71
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd. bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No 2 c.l (20 tons) mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 37.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390° fusing point not uniform bgs, c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
frt, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .30 - .35
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. bgs. ton.152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.162.00 - —
NF cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb 6 14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 81.50 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. .35 - .50
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.12.50 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.77.80 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.80.30 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.63.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.75.60 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton.78.10 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .49 - .80
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .010
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. allowed lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .38¾- —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - .38½
Chicago district gal. .36 - .36¾
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36¾- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Lone Star, Texas lb. .39 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .38¾- .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - .36½
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .38¾- —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .38¾- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .39 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —

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Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Subgallate, NF fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - —
cs. f.o.b ship't point lb .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher.
Carbon channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
ctns, l.c.l. whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb .22 - .35
root, bls lb .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls, c.l., works ton 84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 1.80 - 1.90
toner, bbls, litho flushed same basis lb 1.00 - 1.05
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —

Blue, cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
soluble, bbls, same basis lb .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb .28 - .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb .15 - .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd, prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 70.00 - —

Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton 60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls ... ton .17 - .30
Borage flowers, bls lb .65 - .66
Borax, tech., annydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton 134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 139.00- —
bulk, c.l. works ton 59 25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton 83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton 108 00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton 88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton 113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs, $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld. or nearest whse. point lb .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb 2.25 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb .62 - —
less truckload, works lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb .27 - —
dms, lead-lined, dlvd lb .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb .12 - —
powdered bgs lb .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb .06¼- —
l.c.l. works lb .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., works lb .06¼- .06½
Vandyke bbls works lb .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb .32 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls. lb .38 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .24 - .27¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 - —

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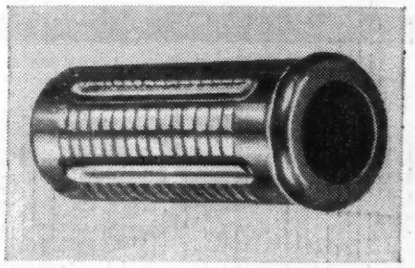
*Complete stocks are carried here.

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls. lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls. lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works, gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works, unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works, unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt., alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 - 69.00
USP gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .87
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.29 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cn., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 - 23.00
100-lb. tots, same basis dm. 25.25 - 29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mangetate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0525- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls. lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .09¼- .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl. lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs. lb. 3.65 - 4.00
medium, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.30
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.05 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.05 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 2.05 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.45 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .35 - .37
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16 - .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - .18½
longstick lb. .21 - .22
shortstick, bls lb. .18 - .18½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .39 - .40
broken, bls lb. .38 - .39
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .50 - —
medium, bls lb. .54 - —
thin, bls lb. .58 Nom.
Cassia buds, bgs lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 30.00

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls. lb. .70 - .95
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.f., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71

Cellulose, acetate-butynate, flake, 50% butryl content, moulding composition, reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.95 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, cs. lb. .90 - 1.25
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .28½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 - 88.00
granular, bgs., works ton. 77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - 53.50
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 23.50 —



Handle grip for motorcycle.

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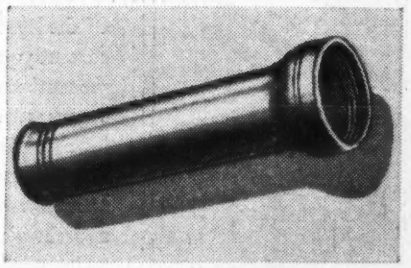
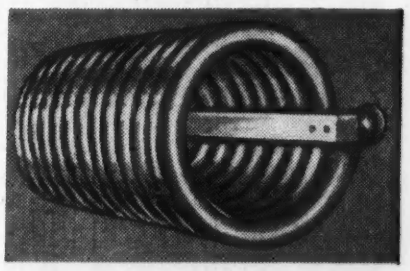


Flashlight case.



Stainless steel coil used in chemical process industries.

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264 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Chestnut Extract—Cornsilk

Chestnut extract, 55% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0140
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. allowed lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. allowed lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾-
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .10¼-
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works. lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 3.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 30%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt allowed lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., frt., adjusted. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt., adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95

Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½- —
cbys. works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls. works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls. works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .30 - .31
"0000," bgs lb. .39 - .40
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l., Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.20.50 - —

Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, ogs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., t.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
t.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. 1.62 Nom.
Zanzibar, bls lb. 1.56 - 1.57
Clover tops, red, bgs lb. 45 .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered E. prices.
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10¼- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .75 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .20 Nom.
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .27½- .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45¼
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .36¼- .46¾
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.00
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.00
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1765- .2500
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.93 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 26.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.40 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1765- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metro area. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.265.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.260.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .14 - .15

Calco

CHOLINE

THE LIPOTROPIC AGENT

Of the lipotropic substances currently proposed for the prevention or treatment of degenerative conditions involving faulty fat metabolism, only Choline can act directly. It combines chemically with fat and phosphate to form lecithin, which might be termed mobilized fat.

The group of other compounds called "methyl donors" can exert a lipotropic effect only after conversion to choline or by supplying methyl groups for the formation of choline.

Choline deficiency in rats has been shown to result eventually in arterial changes bearing resemblances to those seen in atherosclerosis in humans.

Calco supplies Choline in all the principal accepted forms.

BULK PHARMACEUTICALS
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
... Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sulfabenzamide
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

American Cyanamid Company

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18) DETROIT 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8) LOS ANGELES 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL P.O. BOX 6170 MONTREAL, P.Q. 1550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL
TORONTO ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein sacked, Memphis ton. 75.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .25 - .26
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, fr., adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2070- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- .14¾
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .24¾- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cycls. works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100 gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200 gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs. works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .32 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ton. 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 65.00 - —
California ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 -100.00
Imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34¼
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l., works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —

Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylaniline dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms, l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms, c.l., works lb. .46¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .30½- .34
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

INQUIRE ABOUT

Oronite POLYBUTENES

a versatile chemical widely used to improve products and performance at reduced raw material costs

Properties: Polybutenes are nearly water-white chemically inert liquids of moderate to high viscosity and tackiness. They have excellent aging characteristics—do not become gummy or waxy and do not harden, darken or change in any essential property over long periods of atmospheric exposure. Polybutenes can be readily emulsified using standard techniques and equipment. They are available in four grades, based on viscosity. Complete information is available in a technical bulletin sent on request.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS
8613-R

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-O
Dispersant NI-W
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Polybutenes
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho-Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant FO
(Domestic Fuel Oil Inhibitor)

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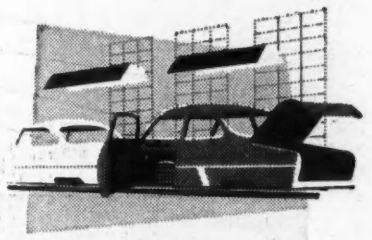
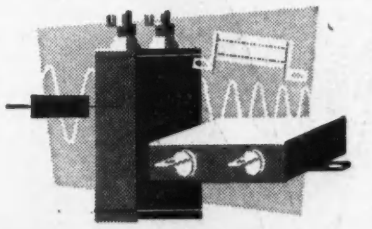


Ideal for sound deadening, insulation or calking compounds

Polybutenes are widely used in various insulating compounds by the automotive industry (1) to prevent rust and corrosion of metal chassis parts (2) to prevent rattles and squeaks as a "noise eliminator" between metal to metal surfaces. In the home appliance industry as an insulation compound medium against heat or cold. Compounds can be pigmented or used in natural color of the mineral filler.



Electrical properties outstanding

Oronite Polybutenes offer superior dielectric strength, low expansion coefficient and low power factors essential in paper-insulated electrical products. Because of their low power factor values over a wide frequency range, they are useful as a dielectric in condensers and capacitors. Accelerated aging tests show the great stability of this power factor over long periods of time. Their compatibility with many synthetic rubber and rubber-like polymers permits ready compounding for flexible insulations.

Economical extender of rubber

Polybutenes can be used as a rubber extender in the manufacture of rubber boots, garden hose, hot water bottles and a host of other molded rubber products. Besides extending rubber, Polybutenes plasticize the mass of rubber making it more pliable for easy milling. Polybutenes are also used in milling up reclaimed rubber batches and have a field of usefulness in plasticizing various synthetic rubber latices.

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 1085

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - —
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, obls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refined, dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l. works lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾- .41¾
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .39¾- .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil)
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
wbse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .83 - —
Diphenyl, obls, c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower, Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45½- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —

from Sun, Sea and a Plastic Ball—

Fresh Water!

HERE's American scientific ingenuity at its best . . . a plastic ball that makes life-saving fresh water from the sun and the sea. The principle is simple: Solar heat evaporates sea water from a black "wick" and the distilled vapors condense on the cooler inner surface of the sphere.

But one of the real challenges was to produce a vinyl plastic that wouldn't succumb to salt water, heat and long storage. That was a job for a good *plasticizer*. As a basic producer we're continually being called upon for plasticizers to meet every demand, from low temperature flexibility in Arctic-bound military coverings to high stability in surgical tubing. Whatever the challenge, plastics manufacturers have learned to count on the uniform high quality of Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers . . . an advantage that accrues from our unique coal-to-finished plasticizer production control. This same *assurance of quality* carries right through the products of our other integrated divisions . . . because we're *basic*.

WBD 4414 B

DiButyl Phthalate
DilsoOctyl Phthalate — DiOctyl Phthalate
DiNonyl Phthalate — DiNonyl Adipate
DilsoOctyl Adipate — DiOctyl Adipate
DiButyl Sebacate — DilsoOctyl Sebacate
DiOctyl Sebacate — TriCresyl Phosphate
TetraHydroFurfuryl Oleate

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .28 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. 11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17 00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17 00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No 2 cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17 00 - 17 60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No 5 cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 9, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 23, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C No 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
38 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .96 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .46 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.08 - —
299 Black B, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .69 - —
593 Direct Green lb. .65 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .83 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
657 Victoria Green sml. cryst. lb. 1.70 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue, E lb. 1.70 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Victoria blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast, yellow, NNL, conc., 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue, ZX lb. 1.55 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon, GXCF, grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin, red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone, blue, B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone, green, G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin, blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene, dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green N, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue BLNS double paste lb. 1.96 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste, lb. .28 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene, brown, PGN, lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown, 2B lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.45 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA, lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.58 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —

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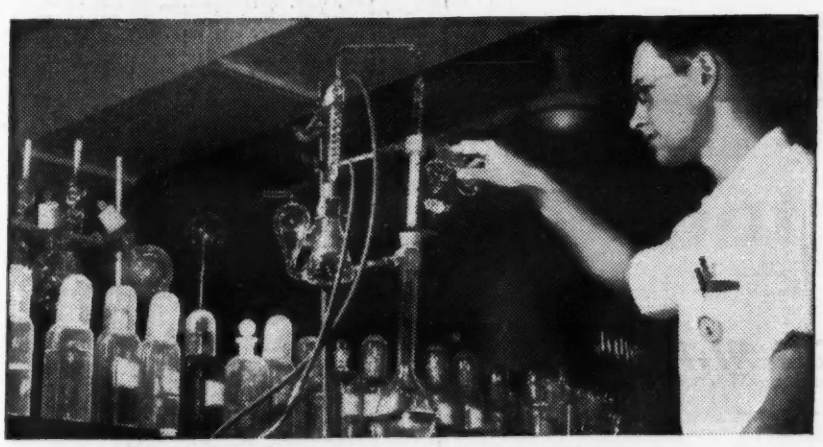

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Please send the following:
☐ Quotations on Caffeine
☐ Catalog of Monsanto products
☐ Have representative call

Name.....*Title*.....
Company.....
Street.....
City.....*Zone*.....*State*.....

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black blue No. 550 ... lb. .51 - —
- Jet, No. 551 ... lb. .89 - —
- Brown R, conc. ... lb. 1.72 - —
- Orange R, brilliant ... lb. .90 - —
- Red 4 B, conc. ... lb. 1.37 - —
- Yellow C ... lb. 1.18 - —
- FN, conc. ... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:—
- Auramine, O ... lb. 1.85 - —
- Black, basic blue ... lb 1.21 - —
- Jet ... lb. 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra ... lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra ... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc .... lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B ... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .91 - —
- Orange Acid, Y, conc ... lb. .47 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO .... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ... lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ... lb. .90 Nom.

Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.10 - 1.12
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls ... lb. .06 - .06½
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .30 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .23 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ... lb. .28 - .29
- powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .46 - .47
- select, bundles ... lb. .60 - .61
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.. oz. 35.00 - 42.85

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .99 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots .. oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .39½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 - .55
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.80 - 5.15
- Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 2.75 - 3.10
- Eserine, bots ... oz. 43.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate USP, bots ... oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 34.50 - 35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .31½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .32 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .30 - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E .. lb. .14 - .14½
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .12 - —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb cns ... lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb cns ... lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1675 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .1375 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .0675 - .0850
- l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .0750 - .0936
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .05 - .075
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots, 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11 - —

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11¼ - —

Ethyl acetate, nat., fermentation, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11½ - —
- NF, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —

95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11¼ - —

98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11½ - —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .56½ - —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works .. lb. .43½ - —
- less than truckload, works .. lb. .44 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .42 - —
- Anthobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)
- Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .74 - .90
- Bromide, tech., 96%, dms ... lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, works ... lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls, cyls ... lb. .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.23 - 2.53
- Formate, dms ... lb. .60 —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works ... lb. 4.13 - —
- Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .47½ - —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)
- 40% available SiO2, dms., works, lb. .60½ —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-) Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l ... lb. .14 - .20¼
- l.c.l ... lb. .15 - .21¼
- tanks ... lb. .13 - .18½

Ethylbutyiketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
- tanks ... lb. .33 - —

Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80

vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots ... lb. .67 - .75

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .12¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., works ... lb. .26 - —
- l.c.l. works ... lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .19 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 55-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .44 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¾ - —
- l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .17 - —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .20 - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .16½ - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .16¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .19¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .16½ - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .20 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, dms ... lb. .30 - .37

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —

Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb. .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ... lb. 2.25 - 3.65
- Euphorbia herb, bls ... lb. .15 - .16

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs ... lb. .16½ - .17
- French, bgs ... lb. .34 - —
- Syrian, light, bgs ... lb. .31 - .31½
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs .. lb. .06½ - .07

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ... lb. .88 - .87
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 32.00 - 33.00
- Oregon, bbls ... gal. 3.25 - 3.30
- Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .17 - .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
- Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Baltc area ton. 135.60 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ton. 129.60 - —
- Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.60 - —
- ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 37.50 - —
- 85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton. 47.00 - —
- Metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works ton. 34.00 - —
- lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 40.00 - 41.00
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 42.00 - —
- 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 43.00 - —

MgO

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Now in operation . . . a new automatic kiln, *entirely variable* for operating speed and temperature, giving you calcined magnesite of exactly the right granule size and chemical reactivity for your particular application.

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BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs. c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galanga root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Gasoline, at refinery, ex. tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls. bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
(bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .31 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph. powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .05 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03¾- —
house lb. .04¼- —
white, choice lb. .06 - —
yellow lb. .04½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same oasis. lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green.
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
dust, bgs. lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .17½- .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs. lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .21
sorts bgs. lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped bgs lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Gum, dammar Singapore, No. 1 bgs. lb. .35 - .38
No 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
seeds bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. (Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid Atl. States, N E. States Minneapolis, N C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. 75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. 90 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. 35 .37
No. 3, bgs lb. 31 .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. 30 .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .22 - .23
Kauri bgs. lb. 30 .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 .32
Mastic, cs lb 2.00 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears cs lb 25 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb 3.50 4.00
Scammony, cs. lb 1.50 1.55

trade . . . not aid

The greatest single obstacle to American efforts to strengthen economically the community of non-Communist nations in Europe has been their difficulty in selling to the United States. The excess of imports over exports of these countries can be financed by American aid—for a few years. But we all agree that foreign aid must stop. It offends the pride of these nations. It is a tax burden on the American people.

The only genuine solution to the economic problems of the free world is a substantial rise in sales to the United States. They cannot curtail their urgently needed purchases from us.

In many fields, a large rise in European imports into this country is out of the question. American manufacturers can produce more goods, faster, better, and at lower cost . . . in many fields. However, there are certain chemicals which are produced more efficiently abroad. They are produced by outstanding manufacturers whose reputation for quality and integrity has been soundly established. And these chemicals can be sold here at very attractive prices.

These nations want no favors, no charity; merely an opportunity to sell their products on the open market . . . to have us give their products the same considerations of quality, service, and price we give all others.

Would more of these imports be harmful to American industry? Never. The total quantity of such imports is negligible in comparison to our gross national production. An increase would merely offer a form of healthy competition whose salutary effect would be to stimulate new advances in the efficiency of American producers. More imports would effectively strengthen the economies of the European nations—reducing our foreign aid commitments and permitting the reduction of our taxes. Reduced taxes combined with more American dollars abroad would certainly constitute two great energizing effects on American industry.

As the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. Eugene Black, phrased it, " . . . *no other single factor could do as much in the long run to strengthen the world economy as an expansion in American imports.*"

The J. M. Baird Company

254 West 31st Street New York 1, N. Y.

OUR 1953 IMPORT PROGRAM

Lactic Acid, U.S.P. 85%
Calcium Lactate, U.S.P.
Ferro Lactate, Pharmaceutical
Calcium Glycerophosphate, N.F.
Cresylic Acid
Urea, 46%
Naphthalene, Crude
Nickel Sulphate
Nickel Chloride
Sodium Cyanide
AND MANY OTHERS
Muriate of Potash
Potassium Nitrate, 95%
Ammonium Sulphate
Urea, Fertilizer Grade
Calcium-Ammonium-Nitrate

CUT COSTS—MEET YOUR REQUIREMENTS WITH OUR IMPORTS

Gum, Sterculia—Kola Nuts

Gum, sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yucca, bgs ..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla. frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton.14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ..... ton.53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs ..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1375- .1403
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms, 1,000 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .145 - .140
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms, c.l, dlvd lb. .15¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more .. lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots, kilo 456.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works, kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works ..... kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP bots .... oz. 13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots ... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls .. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls .. lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cfns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50 lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd .... lb. .03¾- .05
35%, chys., same basis .... lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis .... lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .215 - .24
tanks ..... lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls, dms, lb. .96 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots ..... oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP bots ..... lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd ..... lb 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd ..... lb 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, ffa ..... lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars .. lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs ..... lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns ..... lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 5.60 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls .. lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
dms ..... lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .... lb 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs ..... lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs ..... lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms .... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms .... lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms ..... lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works ... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more .. kilo. 26.50 -34.00
smaller lots ..... kilo. 26.00 -35.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works ..... lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .24¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .17
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .60 - .65
Kava Kava root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, W.W., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., W.W., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., W.W., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., W.W., tanks .. gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., W.W., tanks .. gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 43 s.g., W.W., tanks .. gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .08 - .09

Wyandotte Caustic Soda is now available in convenient open head drums!

Look at these advantages:

Visible Supply!

No more guesswork. You can instantly see how much caustic remains in the drum.

Easily Accessible!

No more tilting, or turning the drum upside down to get at the remaining caustic.

Safety!

The rolled edges and open head protect the user from cuts and caustic burns.

The high quality of Wyandotte caustic in the new open head drums is unchanged. You'll still find among Wyandotte's many grades and forms the caustic soda best suited to your needs — for soaps, detergents and metal cleaners; food processing; paints, inks and dyes; for insecticides and textiles.

You'll find Wyandotte a reliable and helpful source for all alkalies — caustic, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, chlorine, calcium chloride. Write Wyandotte for our new caustic soda booklet . . . for help in specifying the right grade for your processes, consult Wyandotte.

For Pilot-Plant Operations

Wyandotte Mercury Cell Caustic (50% liquid) can be obtained in nickel drums for pilot-plant operations, as well as in commercial quantities. This reagent-grade caustic is ideal for pilot-plant use, since the grade need not be changed when you convert to commercial production. This eliminates the "bugs" that often arise when a different grade is used in production than in the pilot-plant process.

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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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LET SCHERING

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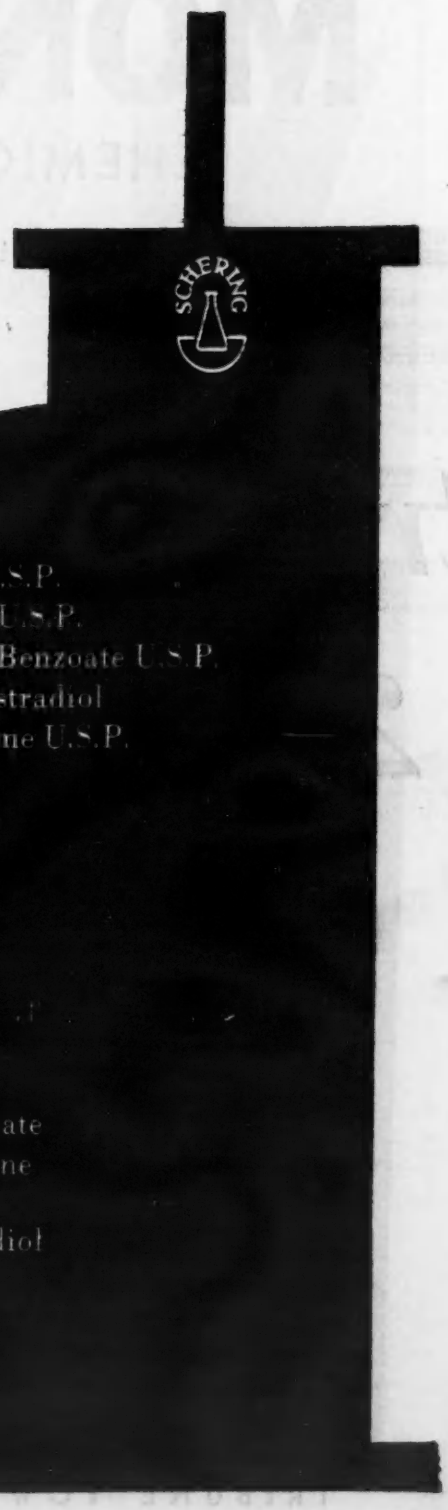
Whatever the size of your order, you can be sure with Schering. For Schering combines exclusive manufacturing processes with unrivaled experience as the world's largest producer to give you hormones of superior merit that distinguish your product.



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BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Bulk Sales Division

world's largest manufacturer of steroid hormones

Estrone U.S.P.
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Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P.
Ethinyl Estradiol
Testosterone U.S.P.

Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
Methyltestosterone U.S.P.
Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.

Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

The Schering hormones can be supplied in bulk in any amount you need.

Kyanite—Magnesium Carbonate, Technical

Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin cosmetic dms., works lb. .35½ .40⅛
USP, anhydrous dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .10½- —
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .20 .25
Laurel berries bgs lb. .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .09½- .10
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 Nom.
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09½- .10
Lauryl chloride dms., works, frt. equald lb. 72 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or 3-lb bgs. or larger, c.l., over lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis. lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. lb. .1464- —
l.c.l. lb. .1565- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Lead, salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .48 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .59 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms. lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15 - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .15½- .16
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls. lb. .05½- .08
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06⅛
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs. works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.45 - 5.95
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.05 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., dealers, dms lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works, lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 5.35 - 5.90
Linseed meal, expeller, 36% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.68.00 -69.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.67.00 -68.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08⅛
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 - 1.08
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. .88 - .89
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34⅛
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

2,4-D acid, esters & amines

- LINDANE
- BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
- DDT
- TRICHLOROBENZENE

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. 11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., tump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50 00 -
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works, lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots. lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots ..... lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, divd lb. .32½ - —
Arsenate, ags ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works ..... lb. .21 - .22
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ..... ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd ..... lb. .33¼ - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., divd. East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 5½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms ..... lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., divd., S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .21¾ - —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.50 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs ..... lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .25 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Chilean, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
French, bls ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Peruvian, bls ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½ - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, pots. gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.10 - 6.25
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.30 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .45½
less ton lots, same basis ... lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..... lb 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib dms. ..... lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd. ... lb. .13¾ - .14¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd ..... lb. .11¼ - .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .74½ - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., divd. ..... gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, divd. ..... gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., divd. ... gal. .49½ - —
* l.c.l., divd. within established whse. delivery zone. gal. .54 - —

Methanol, synth., zone 2, tanks, divd. gal. .35½ - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret, dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .20½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... gal. .72¼ - —
tanks, divd. E ..... gal. .54½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .43½ - —
less than truckload works lb. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .42 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns ..... lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 -
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .38½ - —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. ... gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .90 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. .85 .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .72 .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .13½ -
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾ .13¾
l.c.l. divd. ..... lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .11 .12

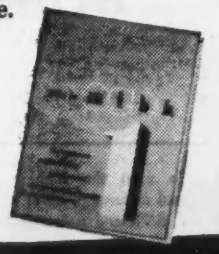
The No. 1 medium-boiling solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers . . . for vinyl lacquers

For over-all performance and economy in lacquer formulation there is no substitute for methyl isobutyl ketone, because only MIBK has the solvent characteristics which permit formulating at top diluent content or top solids concentration.

And you need not tie up your bulk storage with extra solvents. Standardize on MIBK . . . the superior medium-boiling solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers.

MIBK is one of Shell's *quality* solvents which include among others MEK, MIBC, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss with you in detail the advantages to be gained from using MIBK in your lacquer formulations. Just phone or write.

Send for your copy of "This is MIBK"—today



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada Limited · Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Methylethylpyridin—Octyl Methacrylate

Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms. dlvd lb 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld, E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld, E lb. .08½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- .06¼
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld, E lb. .06½- .07
paint or lacq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- .07¾
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld, E lb. .08 - .08½
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld, E lb. .07¾- .08¼
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld, E lb. .07¼- .07¾
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld, E lb. .08 - .08½
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13 - .15¼
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .17
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .38¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .2-¾ —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- —
New York gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 95% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns. lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
Japanese yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¼- —
yellow, bgs., source lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, 31, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .0330- .0350
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.35 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11¼- .11⅛
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .11⅛
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10⅛
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 120.00 -123.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .34 - .34½
shrivels, bgs lb. .33 - .33½
West Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb. .83 - —

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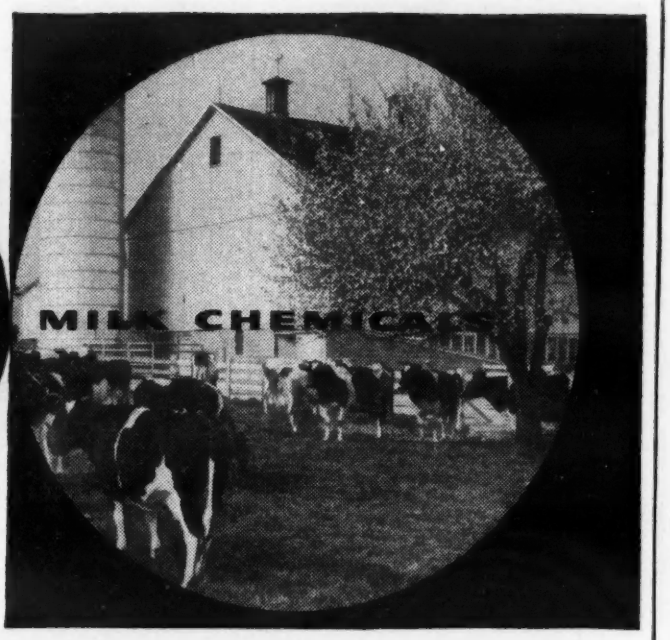

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Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¾-	—

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	1.90	- 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	2.75	- 3.40
NF bots	lb.	2.85	- 3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Angelica root, bots	lb.	90.00	-120.00
seed, bots	lb.	55.00	-95.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	2.85	- 2.85
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.34	- .45
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	No prices.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.55	- 2.20
55-60% cns	lb.	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.90	- 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	11.25	-12.50
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	3.50	- 3.80
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	65	70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.25	- 2.60
tech., cns	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Calamus, cns	lb.	10.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26	- .40
white, dms	lb.	.26	- .40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	10.00	-10.75
rectified, cns	lb.	11.00	-13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.75
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	32.00	-48.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	5.25	- 7.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2800-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3110-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3160-	—
tanks	lb.	.3010-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2960-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3010-	—
tanks	lb.	.2860-	—
hydrogenated, bgs.	lb.	.3260-	.3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.22[illegible]-	.23
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
tanks	lb.	.2500-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2800-	—
tanks	lb.	.2650-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2573-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2625-	—
tanks	lb.	.2475-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.16½-	.17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- .23¼
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.45	- .75
Celeryseed, bots	lb	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots	lb.	225.00	-260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms	lb	55	70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	23.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	1.40	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .90
Java, true, cns	lb.	4.10	4.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.45	- .95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	9.50	- 9.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.21½-	.21¾
Pac. Coast	lb.	.20½-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.31¼-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb	2.00	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	17.00	-23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14¾-	—
foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06½-	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.20¾-	.21
tanks	lb.	.18¼-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	12.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.14⅞-	—
Valley	lb.	.14¾-	—
Texas	lb.	.14⅝-	.14¾
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01⅜-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.20	- .20½
tanks	lb.	.18½-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 7.25
Cumin, bots.	lb.	4.25	- 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, domestic, dms., bots	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms	lb.	.70	- 1.15
80-90%, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	- 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1410-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1610-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1260-	—
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 190.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	9.00	- 9.75
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.25	-11.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.75	- 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.12½-	.13
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.14	- .14¼
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Hemlock cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- —
twice rectified, bots	lb	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.42	- .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).			

Oil, laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.00	- 5.00
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	5.25	- 7.25
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.00	- 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.55	- 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.50	- 9.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.00	- 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.25	- 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.85	- 9.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-78.60
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1750-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1625-	.1850
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1500-	.1320
New York	lb.	.1625-	.1645
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1655-	.1675
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	2.90	- 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.00	- 5.35
Italian, cns	lb.	6.50	- 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.07½-	—
Gulf ports	lb.	.07¼-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms	lb.	.16	- .16½
synthetic, cns, dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.33	- .34
20°, dms.	lb.	.32	- .33
30° dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	190.00	-250.00
petale, bots	lb.	40.00	-150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.10	- 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.75	- 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.58	- .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.25	- .25½
tankcars	lb.	.23⅛-	—
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.11½-	.12

Oil, olibanum bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	6.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	2.25	- —
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.60	- 2.65
foots, dms	lb.	.15	- .15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.30	- .70
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Florida, cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Messina, cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	135.00	-150.00
Origanium, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	- 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot	lb.	.1240-	.14
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	6.25	- 8.40
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks	lb.	.17	Nom.
Paraffin pale 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal	14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
Peach kernel USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.24	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.29¼-	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.27¾-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.75
redist, USP, dms	lb.	5.75	- 7.75
Persic (Nut) (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.75	- 5.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l. works	gal.	.75½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	76½-	—
ex whse	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.125	- .143
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			

Oil, putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17	- .17½
Red (see Acid oleic)			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16	- —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13¾-	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	50.00	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .75
USP cns., dms	lb.	.80	1.00
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Safflower dms., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	20.00	-23.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	6.75	- 7.25
Spanish cns	lb.	.90	1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-10.50
Sardine crude tanks Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.50	- .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.25
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, retd., dms	lb.	.36	- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.23	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.13½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02⅝-	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16¼-	—

Wherever orange oil is used EXCHANGE Brand is preferred

For the true aroma and flavor of fine California oranges, use EXCHANGE Oil of Orange in your products.

EXCHANGE orange oil is made entirely from selected oranges from the groves of sunny California. This finer fruit, plus carefully controlled processing, gives you an oil of unmatched fragrance and uniform performance.

Specify EXCHANGE Oil of Orange for complete satisfaction. This superior orange oil has been known for more than a quarter-century for quality and uniformity.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
Ontario, California

Produced by
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Oil, Soybean, Refined, Clarified—Paris Green

Oil, soybean, refined clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- .18
tanks lb. .15¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1350- .14
tankcars lb. .1200- —
natural, winter 45° dms lb. .1250- .13
tankcars lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .11 - .11¼
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb 1.90 - 3.75
white cns lb 2.25 - 4.00
tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .26¼- —
dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. lb. .32 - .32½
tanks lb. .30 - —

Oil, turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .40
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 19.00 -24.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 29.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, o-gal dms gal. 11.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 30.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .06¾- .07
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90

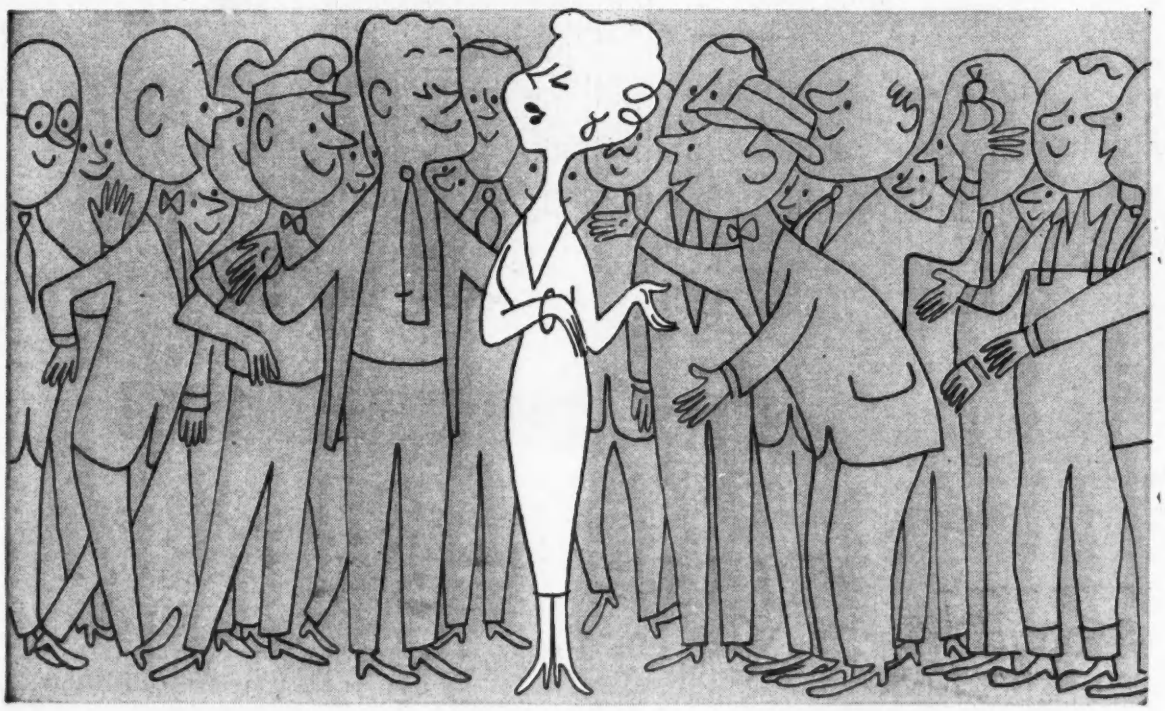
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1960- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat lb. .15½ Nom.
Portugese, bgs., afloat lb. .20 Nom.
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —

Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrohiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms. lb. 6.25 - 7.00
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .32 - .34
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.24 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldenyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
l.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1300- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .51½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28⅓- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67

When your perfume creation,



makes her a sensation,

chances are, Norda has helped

The fragrance of quality makes a perfume distinctive. Fine perfumes are always exciting. The perfumes that subtly flatter are the perfumes that women prefer.

Norda essences and fragrances are widely used for distinguished perfumes. Norda's years of experience, skill, and imagination in producing and compounding creations for quality perfumes, are depended on and widely trusted.

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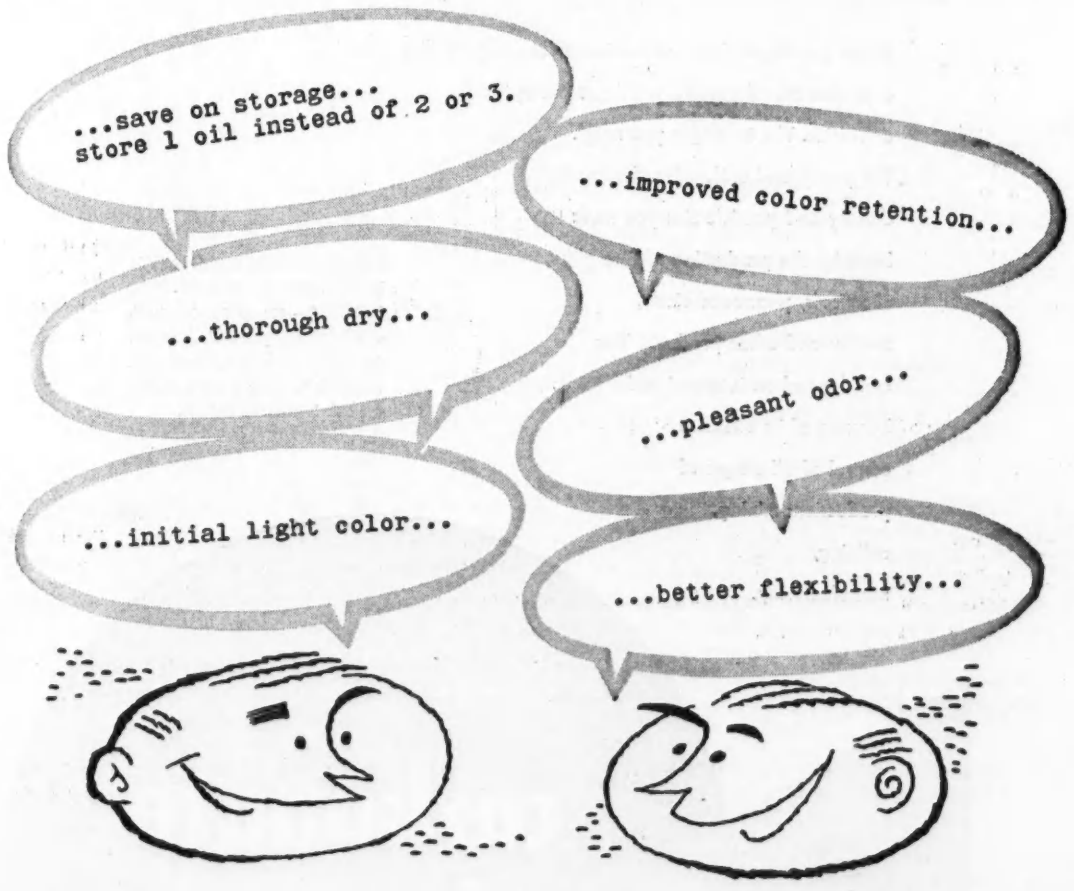
Norda ESSENTIAL OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • ST. PAUL • DALLAS • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE

Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25 -	.28
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton	75.00 -	—
solvent, same basis	ton	73.00 -	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb	1.50 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09 -	.10
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.10 -	.11
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09 -	.10
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45 -	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24 -	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.33 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.34	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal	19	.13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb	1.49 -	—
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb	.44 -	.45
Gondar, bgs	lb	.23 -	.24
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb	.46 -	.47
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb	.52 -	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb	.44 -	.45
Nigerian, bgs	lb	.33 -	.34
Turkish, bgs	lb	.32 -	.33
Uganda, bgs	lb	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs	lb	.43 -	.44
white, bgs	lb	1.55 -	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb	.65	.68
imported, bls	lb	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk	lb	3.75 -	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb	.11	—
divd E	lb	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.11¾-	—
divd. E	lb	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb	10½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb	1.40 -	2.00
Petrolatum amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.04¾-	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb	.06½-	—
tanks, refy	lb	.03½-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.06 -	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb	.04¾-	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.05 -	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb	.06¾-	—
tanks, refy	lb	.03¾-	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.06⅜-	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb	.08⅝-	—
tanks, refy	lb	.05⅛-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.06⅜-	.07¾
l.c.l., divd	lb	.08¼-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb	.05⅜-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.067⅛-	.08
l.c.l., divd	lb	.09⅛-	—
tanks, refy	lb	.053⅛-	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb	.06⅝-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb	.05⅜-	—
Petroleum crude, bulk at wells, California	bbl	1.42 -	3.53
Illinois	bbl	2.63 -	2.77
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl	2.14 -	2.90
Montana	bbl	2.23 -	2.75
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.23 -	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.91 -	—
Upper field	bbl	4.40 -	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.25 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38 -	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23 -	2.65
West	bbl	2.10 -	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.23 -	2.65
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl	1.95 -	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl	2.15 -	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N Y	bbl	2.35 -	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl	2.10 -	—
Boston, Mass	bbl	2.15 -	—
Charleston, S C	bbl	2.60 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl	1.97 -	—
New York Harbor	bbl	1.90 -	2.00
Norfolk, Va	bbl	2.05 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl	2.10 -	—
Portland, Me	bbl	2.15 -	—
Providence, R. I	bbl	2.12 -	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl	2.00 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal	.101 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal	.0925-	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal	.08 -	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal	.0975-	—
group 3, No. 1	gal	.0775-	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal	.0725-	.08125
range	gal	.0875-	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	ga.	.1075-	.1135
No. 2	gal	.105 -	.112
No. 3	gal	.105 -	.112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles	gal	.167 -	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal	.12125-	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal	.147 -	.157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal	.175 -	—
Boston	gal	.16 -	—
Buffalo	gal	.185 -	—
Newark	gal	.17 -	—
New York	gal	.165 -	.17
Philadelphia	gal	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal	.19 -	—
Providence	gal	.185 -	—
Rochester	gal	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal	.21 -	—
Washington, D C	gal	.195 -	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif	gal	.228 -	—
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex.	gal	.24 -	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas	gal	.24 -	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal	.336 -	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J	gal	.37 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal	.16 -	—
Group 3 tanks	gal	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal	.17 -	—
New York	gal	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal	.165 -	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery tanks	gal	.134 -	.1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r. 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.24	.30½
Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.29 -	—
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal	.33 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.24 -	.33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.24 -	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.24 -	.30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal	.30½-	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal	.152 -	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal	.157 -	—
Seattle, Wash	gal	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal	.195 -	—
Newark	gal	.185 -	—
New York	gal	.185 -	—
Philadelphia	gal	.180 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal	.157 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y	gal	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal	.16 -	—
Petroleum, solvent, Group 3, tanks	gal	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, l.c.l., same basis	lb	.20 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal	.18 -	—
Newark	gal	.17 -	—
New York	gal	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal	.165 -	.17
Pittsburgh	gal	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal	.21 -	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works	lb	.175 -	.20
l.c.l., works	lb	.185 -	.202
tanks, works	lb	.145 -	.185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., works	lb	.155 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.165 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.125 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs	lb	4.50 -	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium USP dms	lb	4.50 -	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19½-	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.17 -	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19 -	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.18 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.16½-	—
Phenol 39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.20 -	—
tanks	lb	.17½-	.18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.17½-	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.18 -	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb	.50 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb	.52 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb	.54 -	—
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100 lb. lots, works	lb	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works	lb	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib dms., divd E	lb	3.60 -	—
less than 250-lb dms., divd. E	lb	4.00 -	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.40 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.36 -	.41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.69¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.70 -	—

Here's what paint and varnish manufacturers say about **SAFFLOWER OIL:**



Many smart paint manufacturers are using standard non-break Safflower oil in improved exterior finishes, as well as in alkyds and varnishes; standard kettle-bodied Safflower for improved interior and exterior finishes.

If you're not using Safflower oil, take a tip: get on the bandwagon now. Write today for information.

PVO OILS VARNISH PAINT & PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORP.

62 TOWNSEND STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

INDUSTRIAL OILS:

Linseed, Tung, Safflower, Soya, Oiticica, Castor, Sardine. Also Coconut Oil, Lard, Walnut Oil and others.

Phenylethyl Acetate—Pregnenolone Acetate

Phenylethyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works.....lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, use Metaylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb.17.00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works.....lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines..short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31%P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.

Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms.....lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works...lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....100 lbs. .11½- .12½
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms. works.....lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33¼- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works.....lb. .11½- .12½
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .28¼- .28½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0568- —
whse.....lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.75 Nom.

Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, 500-lb. dms., frt. equald..lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.38.00 -45.20
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms...lb.11.00 -11.20
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35¼- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, standard, bgs.....lb. .36½- —
.35½- .36

Polystyrene, crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.....lb. .34 - —
t.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l.....lb. .32½- —
t.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, ogs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .33½- .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ... lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate NF, dms....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms ... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 - .33
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works.....lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .62
yellow, dms., ton lots.....lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .23 - —
kegs.....lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., dms., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
t.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .740 - .790
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less..lb. .87 - .94
tech., works .....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works.....lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .35 - .36
Oxalate, bbls., dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .52½- .56
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. .85 - —
Acetate, bots.....gm. .75 - —

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CALCINED—99 to 100% K_2CO_3. Available in 100 lb. bags and 325 lb. barrels, and bulk in minimum carloads.

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FERRIC CHLORIDE

potash division

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Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Prince s pine herb, bls.	lb.	.60	- .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10	- 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm.		1.05	- —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal.		.04	- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract	lb.	.60	- —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.125	- —
t.c.l., divd	lb.	.135	- —
tanks, divd	lb.	.1075	—
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.0645-	.095
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950-	.1050
tanks same basis	lb.	.07	- .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.19½-	.20½
t.c.l. divd E	lb.	.20½-	.21½
tanks, divd E	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18½
USP dms. c.l. divd. E	lb.	.20¼-	.21½
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	.19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.20	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00	- —
smaller lots	kilo	55.10	-55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.52	- .54
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	.52	- .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03½-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03½-	.04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	- —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb	.02½-	.04
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb higher			
Pumpkin seed bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½-	—
Pyrethrum liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	9.75	-10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	15.75	- —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aero sol bombs dms. works	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	- —
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	- —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots	gram.	.55	- —
Pyrites (long-ton.		No prices.	
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh bgs. c.l. mines	ton	13.00	-13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	11.00	- —
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines	ton	11.50	-12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton	13.50	- —
325 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton	16.75	- —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	- —
mixed, mottled, dms., works.	lb.	.11	- —
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
dense, dms., works	lb.	.12	- .15
transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11	- —
mixed colors, dms., works.	lb.	.11	- —
USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	- —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12⅝-	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 31/64	—

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.25	- .28
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	195.00	-197.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.20	- 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	- —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	- —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	- —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½-	—
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.	oz.	.54	- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.47½-	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½-	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.61	- —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42	- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans	oz.	.56	- —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	- —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.83	- —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88	- —
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	- —
resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	- —
light shades, bbls	lb.	2.75	- —
maroon, bbls	lb.	3.60	- 5.00
Cadmium, CP dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30	- —
light shade, same basis	lb.	4.00	- —
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.25	- —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	- —
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	NP	- —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.83	- —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.68	- —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	1.92	- —
medium shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	1.78	- —
medium-light shade bbls., same basis	lb.	1.73	- —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.64	- —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).

Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls. works	lb.	1.60	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12½-	—
Red, iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis	lb.	nom	—
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb	1.10	1.20
Lithol, toner bbls., works	lb.	.79	- —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works	lb	1.50	- —
resinated, bbls., works	lb	1.40	- —
Virginia-type, bbls., works	lb	1.40	- —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works.	lb.	3.60	- —
Mercury oxide, tech. bbls. 10,000 lbs. works	lb	4.22	- —
smaller lots, works	lb	4.24	- —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	02¾	—
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)			
Persian gulf bgs. c.l. works	lb.	06¾-	—
t.c.l. works	lb	07	—
Para toner bbls	lb	85	—
Chlorinated, kgs	lb	1.10	1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs	lb	4.90	—
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs.	lb	6.35	—
Spanish, oxide, bbls. c.l. ex dock	lb	05¾	—
t.c.l., ex dock	lb.	08	—
ex whse., New York	lb	08½-	—
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.40	- —
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.40	- —

Prickly Ash Bark—Rochelle Salt

Red, Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan bbls. frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.0375
20%, bgs., works	lb	04	—
25%, bgs., works	lb	0450-	—
30%, bgs., works	lb	0475-	—
35%, bgs., works	lb	05	—
40%, bgs., works	lb	0525-	—
Vermilion Amer bbls	lb	32	- —
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	3.67	- —
Watchung type bbls	lb	1.95	- —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2 toluidine).			
Red precipitate NF, powd (lb dms	lb	4.37	4.41
Red saunders, NF powd, bbls	lb.	.25	- —
Rennin, NF powder	lb	6.25	—
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works	lb	82½	—
t.c.l., works	lb	83½-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.95	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb	3.25	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb	.15	.16
Rhodinol 5-lb cans	lb	40.00	56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.65	- .85
powd., bbls.	lb.	.75	- .90
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	- .35
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Riboflavin USP bots., divd	kilo.	100.00	- —
readily soluble, bots., divd	kilo.	100.00	- —
Rice bran concentrate dms. Cedar town Ga	lb	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran, powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½	—
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33½-	.38½

Only Eastman Dioctyl Phthalate offers the finest combination of all 5

FOR QUALITY VINYLS—EASTMAN DOP

LOW COLOR

LOW ODOR

LOW ACIDITY

HIGH HEAT STABILITY

HIGH ESTER CONTENT

Based on tests more rigid than any commonly used standards, Eastman DOP plasticizer offers the highest all-around combination of desirable properties ever achieved in the commercial production of dioctyl phthalate.

The vital final step in the production of this outstandingly pure DOP is molecular distillation. This process, utilizing the same type of equipment used in the manufacture of drugs and vitamins, removes the free alcohol, mono esters and other constituents that contribute materially to high odor and color. These impurities are removed more thoroughly by molecular distillation than by the bleaching methods ordinarily used.

Eastman DOP has a guaranteed color of less than 25 APHA and is odorless at room temperature.

When your vinyl products must meet the highest standards of quality, incorporate Eastman DOP as your plasticizer. It costs no more. We will be glad to send you a generous sample for your own evaluation. We believe you will agree with our customers that Eastman DOP is the finest DOP that can be bought anywhere.

Eastman

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Sales representative for **TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY**, division of **EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY**

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York — 260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass. — 7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

Rose Flowers—Sodium Glutamate

Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25 kilo lots, fib. dms.klo.27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms klo.28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms klo.30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.21.50 -23.50
Safrol dms.....lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Greek, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Italian, Officinalis, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 2c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls. 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.12.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .17¼
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns..lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls.....lb. .44 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .33 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, ens.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., ens.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs.....lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
No. 3, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..lb. .20 - .23
natural, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works..ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bas.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points...100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .08½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works...lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.30 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10 kilo lots.....kilo.21.35 - —
5 kilo lots.....kilo.21.75 - —
1 kilo lots.....kilo.22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots.....kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Boraxl.
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .38
Cacodylate, NF, dms., frs.....lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works...lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs.....lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms.....lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69

IF YOU ARE A

USER OF

50% CAUSTIC SODA

WOULD YOU

INVEST $2,120 IF

IT COULD SAVE YOU

$20,979

IN FIVE YEARS?

THIS CUSTOMER DID BY SIMPLY SWITCHING TO 73% CONCENTRATION

This is an actual case of a bleach manufacturer located in the south. It is by no means an exceptional experience. Naturally, the volume of caustic soda consumed determines the savings realized in switching from 50% to 73% concentration.

In 1952, this bleach manufacturer purchased 630 anhydrous tons of Columbia-Southern 73% caustic which cost $45,246.60 delivered.

If this customer had continued to buy the 50% liquor, it would have cost $49,442.40. A savings of $4,195.80 was realized the first year. In five years this amounts to $20,979.00. And of course the savings do not stop at the end of five years; they go on and on.

The total cost of equipment and installation necessary to effect these savings ran $2,120. We believe it will pay you as it did this customer to seriously investigate switching from 50% to 73%.

The unloading method used with 73% is a compact unit that combines unloading and diluting in a single operation.

Columbia-Southern's technical staff will be glad to make recommendations regarding the cost and location of this unit. Also, they will help you with the unloading of the initial shipment.

Write our Pittsburgh office to determine if your plant location offers you this opportunity for potential savings.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: FIFTH AVENUE AT BELLEFIELD, PITTSBURGH 13, PA. DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND
DALLAS • HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO

Sodium glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works. lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphyhydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metaniate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
tmp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phospnates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. tots. works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid., 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.80 -1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55

Sodium silicate, liq., 52°, turbid., 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.52.50 -55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .075
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib dms lb. .17½- .19
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.22 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. No prices.

Sodium sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton..110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms, works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —

Sodium Glycerophosphate—Sorbitol

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber drms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

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NAME_____
ORGANIZATION_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____ ZONE_____
STATE_____ BC-3

Soybean Meal—Thiophene

Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton. 67.00 - 68.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0005- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0020- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0035- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .35 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .09½- .10¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0735- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .90 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .23 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs. works lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton. 21.00 - 25.50
f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.35 - 30.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 21.00 - 25.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .049 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton. 120.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .80 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.05 Nom.
imported, bgs. lb. 1.35 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works, lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton. 36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 - 25.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra lb. .05 - —
fancy lb. .05¼- —
No. 1 lb. .04½- —
special lb. .04¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¼
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs. lb. .14½- .17
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 13.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - 3.15
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.80 - 3.85
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.90¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

AURORA, Ill.
APPLETON, Wis.
ALBUQUERQUE
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
DENVER
DES MOINES
LOUISVILLE
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
OMAHA

DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE **QUALITY**

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Thioureа, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½ - 1.23
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .99 - 1.01
Metal lb. 1.21½ - —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. divd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Titanium, pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., divd. l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .42¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾ - .45½
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ - .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾ - .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributyriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
divd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
divd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
divd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., divd lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, divd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, divd. E lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd E. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0173 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., divd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 37.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock. ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .19¾ - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —

Two Reasons
FLEXSPOUT
Means
More SALES
of any Product
Sold in Steel Pails
1
FLEXSPOUT Makes Pouring, Re-Sealing and Storing Your Products Easier Than Ever Before:
FLEXSPOUT can be opened with any pointed tool. The flexible spout eliminates muss and fuss in pouring and mixing. Re-sealing is simple and foolproof with the plastic screw-top. The spout retracts below the pail cover for easy stacking during storage.
2
FLEXSPOUT Delivers Your Product In Better Condition:
It's the first really leak-proof pail closure ever developed. It seals directly on the pail metal . . . is actually stronger than the pail itself. Since only the chemical-resistant, non-toxic plastic touches the liquid, there's no chance for contamination.
SEE FOR YOURSELF!
Because words and pictures can hardly begin to describe this amazing new closure, we'll gladly send you a free sample for your inspection. Send for it today!
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Please send us... ☐ Free Sample ☐ Brochure
COMPANY
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STREET
CITY STATE

Vitamin A, Natural—Yohimbine Hydrochloride

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm.. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm..1,000,000 units. .12 • —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline gm. or 5 gm. vials gram 295.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity. gm. 225.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_{12} 25 gm. bots. gram 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.85 • 2.00
tree bark, bls. lb. .95 • 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, divd. lb. 1.95 • —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi. lb. 2.05 • —
5-24 lb. lots, ens., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, ex E. Afr., bgs., ex dock. ton. 104.00 • —
merchantable, bxs., ex dock. ton. 100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 • —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra. lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 • .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .45 • .46
Brazilian, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Central American lb. .56 • .57
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 • .71
slabs lb. .67 • .69
yellow, bricks lb. .55 • .56
slabs lb. .54 • .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 • .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 • .79
Powdered candelilla, 50 mesh, 3c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .96 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.03 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .96 • .97
refined, bgs., ton lots. lb. .98 • 1.01
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.29 • 1.31
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.27 • 1.29
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Wax, esparto, African. lb. .72 • —
Japan, bgs. lb. .20 • .22
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 • .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 • .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .24 • .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • .28
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .16 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .27 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .20 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34½- —
Wax, montan, dom., refined, bgs. lb. .31 • .32
German, crude, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .72 • .75
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .26 • .29
cakes, cs. lb. .27 • .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 • —
refined, dom., works. lb. .75 • .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .17 • .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5% 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 • .07
thin, natural, bls. lb. .17 • .19
rossed, bls. lb. .19 • .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada)
Indigo root, bls. lb. .30 • .31
Yam root, bls. lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 • .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton 32.00 • —
c.c.l., same basis. ton 36.50 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton 37.00 • —
c.l., same basis. ton 42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton 51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .24 • .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls. lb. .35 • .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls. lb. .28 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 • —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis. lb. .199 • —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 • —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l, same basis gal. 1.46 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms. lb. .39 • .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 • —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 • —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 • —
Loram, Ohio gal. .31 • —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 • .33
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 • —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O. gal. .30½- —
petroleum indus., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N J. gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 • —

Y

Yara yara, ens. lb. 2.20 • 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .25 • —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 • —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 • 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.20 • —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .31 • —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 2.15 • —
G, pigment, bbls. lb. 1.91 • —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works. lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works. lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 • —
smaller lots. lb. 4.17 • —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 • —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 • —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .18 • .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .32 • .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 • 5.25

—Continued on page 54

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CROWN WAX	MELTING POINT °F	PENETRATION	COLOR NPA	ACID NO.	SAP. NO.	
15	180 min.	4 to 6	4-5	14-16	50-60	
23	180 min.	4 to 6	4-5	20-25	55-65	EMULSION POLISHES
36	180 min.	5 to 7	5-6	30-35	75-85	
50	180 min.	3 to 5	dark	10-20	65-75	PRINTING INKS CARBON PAPERS
180	180 min.	15 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	PAPER COATING PACKAGING
200	190 min.	8 max.	brown	Nil	Nil	PROTECTIVE COATINGS
500	190 min.	6 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	
700	190 min.	4 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	POLISHES
1035	195 min.	2 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	
Jet Black	185 min.	11 to 16	black	Nil	Nil	PROTECTIVE COATINGS
ESTAWAX 20	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	Nil	Nil	Solvent Paste Polishes, Solvent Liquid Polishes, Phonograph Records, Carbon Paper
ESTAWAX 25	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	Nil	Nil	

Complete price information, technical data and samples are available on request.

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Volume 163 March 23, 1953 Number 12

Promotion of FSA

In spite of a deal of evidence that it is popular, both in government and in private circles, it is not to be expected that President Eisenhower's proposal to establish a Department of Health, Education and Welfare—Department of Welfare would be a better title—will be effectuated without a goodly measure of critical attention. There is no reason to expect, however, that it will get the consideration, in kind and quantity, which the importance of its objective and its potentialities in all sorts of directions deserves. Although it is merely the elevating of an existing agency, the merits of that agency's functioning are not high in every respect, and there is room for sound argument against some of the ends for which it was designed and more of the means applied with respect thereof.

The three fields into which the purposes of the proposed department fall are all very important areas of national life. They all present food for the most serious thought of every public-minded citizen—and of everyone privately concerned with the future of this nation.

The three have little in common aside from their goal of public service. They cannot, therefore, be properly considered as a group or on any general terms. Because of its broad and deep relation to the economic interests of OPD readers, health is the aspect of the proposed department which is logically to be discussed in these columns. Adequately to discuss that aspect would require at least the time and space represented by a full volume (twenty-six issues) of this publication. The discussion should be taken up now by all the organizations in the drug—and food, and cosmetic—industries and by those in the many divisions of the general chemical industry which are inextricably involved in all applications of the laws which relate to foods, drugs, and cosmetics. One of the phases of the health aspect which calls loudly for analyses, adequate in kind and number, is that of the future status of the Food and Drug Administration. The President's proposal ties that agency quite closely to the Public Health Service—and would put the "team" under the direction of a recognized leader in the medical field. Is there some connection between that and the acceptance of the FSA "promotion" by the house of delegates of the American Medical Association as a "step in the right direction"? Can it be that "Big Medicine" sees at last a chance of running the works? With reference to such possibilities, it must be kept in mind that congress has before it a Hoover Commission recommendation that the food side of FDA functioning be delegated to the Department of Agriculture.

President Eisenhower is not a "miracle man" in getting even qualified acceptance of a health plan by the AMA house. He promised that what he had in mind would not clash with the association's ideas. Of course, there are two health service proposals before congress, both of which lean largely in the direction of a more or less voluntary scheme of health insurance. The health service needs of the people of the United States cannot be met by way of any insurance scheme, as long as the facilities are as inadequate as they are today. The ability of the public to pay for health service —there can be no questioning of its present inadequacy —is of little importance when there is no service to be got.

Problems of world health are to be discussed by the National Citizens Committee for the World Health Organization at its conference April 6-8 in Washington. Business and professional groups concerned with problems of national health might well have a supplementary, or complementary discussion about that time, preferably with members of congress. But, the place to plan and work to meet the need for doctors, nurses, and hospitals, as well as medicines is in the local community. There is far too much of a tendency these days to go digging into matters of tropospheric, stratospheric, and interplanetary traffic and to disregard the jamming of the home-town's streets. How is the health service of your community? Why? What are you doing about it—leaving it to the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare?

Service for Business

In the multitude of projects comprised by the federal administration's program of reorganization, reformation, revivification, rejuvenation, readjustment, and other approaches to the improvement of the various agencies of government, one that is very important and most desirable gets very little mention in the comments on the undertakings involved. The reason is quite simple: that particular job has none of the aspects on which the commenters delight to dwell. The job does not suffer from the lack of talk about it. Talk wouldn't do any good; it needs attention, particularly the attention of business, in study, planning, and, eventually, performance.

The job is that of restoring the Department of Commerce to its usefulness of twenty-odd years ago when the National Production Authority is taken out of it—or, as some see the situation, vice versa. The national commercial economy would not be benefited so much by any other movement on the part of government as it would be by the restoration of the Department of Commerce to its completely functioning role in the fostering, promoting, and developing of the national and global interests of United States business.

The present Secretary of Commerce has an earnest desire to make the department what it should be, could be, and was originally intended to be—an advisory agency for business. He is a businessman. He wants to hear from businessmen, individually, as groups of a basic common interest, and as national and other organizations of a business nature. He should be given all possible assistance in suggestions on all aspects of the undertaking. The job is a very big one. Its possibilities are unlimited. But, they must be approached with a national attitude, an equitable purpose, and a desire to develop and to apply mutual understanding to all the relations which must attend the functioning of any advisory governmental agency. Individual slants must be avoided; so must political slants. The job of the department is a business job—and a national one, with progressively expanding ramifications in world trade.

Needed is the development of a Department of Commerce of the kind and capability which this nation should have—it now lags in that respect far behind the requirements and demands of its position of world leadership. The attainment of that need will demand a great deal of adequate study of the scattered pattern of the government's handling of matters of business. That functioning is parceled out among at least half of the cabinet departments and as many more "independent" agencies. That, of course, does not make for efficiency, or even for anything like satisfactory service. To what extent the reorganization authority given to the President can develop a better streamlining and a greater convenience and get rid of duplication and buckpassing and jealousies cannot even be guessed at. But, business can make an appeal to government as a whole and to the public, which might be helpful. More than a little reducing of the aggregate governmental payroll could be effected in that direction.

The structure of the new Department of Commerce will afford opportunity for much progressive, constructive thought and work. That is a step which will best be deferred until a full determination of the department's functional scope has been reached. Certainly there must be a restoration of the functioning unit formerly known as the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which still exists as an entity but has nothing to do. Whether the makeup of the department should include a consumers' advisory bureau as is proposed in a bill (H.R. 2939) in congress is something which deserves careful analytical attention. The business structure stands on three supports—production, distribution, and consumption—none of which can be neglected without detriment to the structure and all of which can be brought into better understanding and cooperation in their joint responsibility and task.

It is earnestly to be urged upon business that it start right now to think out what it should like to have as a Department of Commerce in the federal government, to study means of providing such service, and to tell the Secretary of Commerce just what it has in mind—and that it will help in the realization thereof in whatsoever manner it can. As it becomes possible to present and discuss specific steps toward that goal, they will will be given due attention in these columns.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

jections to this customary expense in selling abroad. Where a supplier has an agreement to pay such a commission to a foreign firm, the commission must be deducted from the invoice on those cases where the foreign representative or agent is acting as the importer. Where the representative or agent is not the importer of record, a commission paid or credited to the said representative or agent need not be deducted from the invoice but must be reported on form 280.

All commissions (except where the representative or agent is the importer and the commission is deducted from the invoice) paid or to be paid by the supplier to his agent or representative abroad must be shown on form 280 at the time the documents are presented for MSA payment. These commissions must be reported no matter what form they take, or regardless of whether paid in cash or merchandise.

French to Study US Technics

France is out to improve the quality of its manufactured products and has sent nine members of trade associations in the field of glass, paint, paper, printing, woolen, cotton and automobile industries to the United States to find out how to do it. The group is sponsored by the Mutual Security Agency under its productivity and technical assistance program.

The French National Productivity Committee points out that quality control methods, such as statistical charts, precision measuring instruments and scientific tests, are used in only a few sectors of French industry. The committee is sure that if quality control could be more widely introduced to French industry it would result in reduced production costs, more reliable products and improved consumer satisfaction.

The studies in this country are being made at industrial firms, trade associations, research laboratories, universities and government agencies in eight states and the District of Columbia. Visits are scheduled to be made at several of the largest paint manufacturing plants, surgical and medical supply producers, and glass works.

Newsprint Project Planned in La.

A three-way effort to free the United States from dependence upon foreign sources for its newsprint supplies is under way. Participating in the joint venture is private industry, the house judiciary committee and the Bureau of Standards.

Development of a domestic newsprint industry has been a much discussed proposal for years, but not until recently as foreign suppliers edged their prices up higher and higher, has interest really become aroused. Now plans are in the making and have been given the approval of the government to build a $2,500,000 mill in Louisiana using sugarcane bagasse. This is understood to be only a starter. Work is going forward in an experimental way towards using hardwoods and other materials for newsprint making.

The house judiciary committee is entitled to some of the credit for getting the program under way. As a result of its monopoly investigations into the newsprint situation, it concluded that constructive efforts to augment the supply of newsprint was necessary in this country. In 1951 it recommended to the Department of Commerce that it see what it could do to get an industry going. Investigations by the Bureau of Standards that followed showed that it was entirely feasible from a financial and commercial standpoint to make newsprint from sugarcane bagasse. The Defense Production Administration moved the plan along by granting a certificate for the proposed plant in Louisiana that will permit its costs to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income tax purposes.

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*GROWTH FAILURE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN—FURTHER STUDIES OF VITAMIN B_{12} DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS. BY: WETZEL, N. C., HOPWOOD, H. H., KUECHLE, M. E., GRUENINGER, R. M.: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION 1:17, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1952. FOR COPIES OF THIS STUDY, WRITE:

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index declined last week to 94.86 from 95.01 in the preceding period. A sharp decline in the price of quicksilver offset numerous advances in the heavy chemical list. Copper hydrate was the third of the copper listings to respond to the recent increase in the cost of copper metal, others are expected shortly. All of the nickel based chemicals were revised upward. Sodium sulphydrate was priced higher and so was sodium sulphide. Sulphur chloride was also fractionally higher. The second largest producer advanced the price of sulphur but others have not gone along to date. A large producer of elemental phosphorus, sodium phosphates and phosphoric acid 75 percent will advance prices May 1. The same producer has advanced quotations for spot phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride and will make the increase effective for contracts May 1. Sodium carbonate monohydrated will go up April 1.

It looked as though higher prices will become general for soda ash at the end of next month but at the present time not all producers have sanctioned an increase in chlorine prices. Caustic soda has not shared in any price revisions to date. In producing quarters it was stated that a slight advance may be made in sulphuric acid prices on account of the up trend in sulphur although nothing definite was announced. There may be some reflection in prices of chemicals based with soda ash in recognition of the higher market for this basic chemical.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 96.3 percent for the week ending March 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 93.5R in the preceding week and 94.5 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, less otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonical Liquor—Production during January totaled 4,187,308 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. December output amounted to 4,220,279 pounds and in January, last year, 4,277,752 pounds were made. Sales during January amounted to 2,650,819 pounds, compared with 2,748,504 in the preceding month and 2,697,604 pounds in January, 1952. Stocks on January 31 were 2,254,935 pounds, against 2,450,149 on December 31 and 2,742,295 pounds on January 31, 1952.

Chlorine—No new reports of a price advance on May 1 came up last week. Two producers have announced an upward revision and it is understood that others are considering an advance. There is no important shortage of stocks at present while demand is holding around its former level.

Cobalt Acetate—December production was down to 700 pounds gross weight, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments amounted to 11,291 pounds and stocks on December 31 were 9,818 pounds, compared with 20,409 on November 30. Total production for the year 1952 was placed at 109,541 pounds gross.

Copper Hydrate—Prices have been advanced to 40¼c. per pound for carlots and up to 40¾c. for l.c.l., freight allowed East. The upward revision is the result of higher cost of production occasioned by the recent advance in copper metal.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand has not been active since the late price advance, although Florida has purchased a sizable tonnage during the month. It looks as though planters wil buy for actual wants during the season. Industrial demand continued steady while export inquiry has slowed down temporarily. Supply remained adequate to meet requirements.

According to the roreign press, the U. K. output of copper sulphate in 1952 was 58,508 tons, compared with 44,155 in 1951. December production was 4,625 tons.

Fluorspar—Production of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in December was 18 percent less than in November and it was 44 percent less than the rate of consumption in steel plants in December, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of acid-grade fluorspar in December was 6 percent less than in November and it was 18 percent less than the rate of consumption in hydrofluoric-acid plants in November. This deficit, however, was largely offset by milling Mexican ore at a flotation plant in the United States; 2,009 tons of acid-grade concentrates were produced in December compared with 2,741 tons in November. These figures on fluorspar of Mexican origin are not included in the statistics of domestic production and shipments. Consumption of fluorspar was 50,794 tons in December, compared with 47,000 tons in November. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants (252,117 tons) on December 31 were 2 percent more than on November 30, and stocks at mines (25,522 tons) were 19 percent larger.

Lime—In November, 1952, domestic sales of 662,435 tons of open-market lime were 12 percent lower than in the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Decreases were noted in sales for all major uses of lime. The breakdown shows sales of 10,022 tons for agriculture, 84,542 for building and 376,068 tons for chemical and other industrial purposes. There were also sales of 191,803 tons of dead-burned lime. Total sales in October were 750,457 and in November, 1952, sales amounted to 638,300 tons.

Nickel Chemicals—General price advances were announced last week. The breakdown shows acetate at 68½c. to 75c. per pound, carbonate 71c. to 78c., chloride 37c. to 45c., formate 64c. to 65c., nitrate 36c. to 37c. and sulphate 29c. per pound, all delivered except chloride which is a works price. The upward revision resulted from higher producing costs. There was no easement in supply conditions.

Phosphorus—Price of elemental will be advanced 2c. per pound by a large producer on May 1. To date, others have not announced whether they will go along with the increase.

Phosphorus Oxychloride — A producer has advanced the price one cent per pound for spot, making the schedule 12½c. per pound for tanks, 14c. for drums in carlots and 15c. per pound for l.c.l. These prices will be effective for contracts on May 1. Other producers have not gone along to date. The same prices also apply to trichloride.

Potash, Caustic—Market situation steady with demand fair but not of unusually large dimensions. The chemical industry remained prominent as a buyer.

Potassium Carbonate — Supply conditions remained relatively tight so far as spot shipment was concerned. Demand for glass plant use continued active, exerting some pressure on production.

Salt Cake—While labor difficulties at an important supply source have been settled, production is slow in getting under way. December output of crude commercial amounted to 64,955 tons, compared with 59,229 in the preceding month and 54,197 in December 1951.

Soda Ash—Slated for higher prices on May 1. While demand for both light and dense ash was described as good, there appeared to be adequate stocks to meet requirements promptly.

Soda, Caustic—No producer to date has announced a price change. At present, there are ample stocks to meet requirements. Some slackening in the call for shipments for textile use was reported but inquiry from other consuming industries appeared to be fairly well sustained.

Sodium Carbonate, Monohydrated — A leading producer will advance the price 25c. per 100 pounds on April 1. The new schedule states that material in paper bags will be $2.90 per 100 pounds in carlots and $3.30 for l.c.l. In 100 pound drums $3.75 per 100 pounds in carlots and $4.15 for l.c.l. In 300 pound drums $3.50 for carlots and $3.90 per 100 pounds for l.c.l., all f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Phosphate—One of the largest producers will advance the price of most varieties 20c. per 100 pounds on May 1. December production of tetra was placed at 7,010 tons, compared with 7,548 in the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper hydrate, 4¼c. per lb.
Nickel acetate, 7.70c. per lb.
Carbonate, 3.70c. per lb.
Chloride, 2.15c. per lb.
Formate, 4.45c. per lb.
Nitrate, 2.80c. per lb.
Sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Sodium sulphydrate, 0.065c. per lb.
Sulphide flakes, ¼c. per lb.
fused, ½c. per lb.
Sulphur chloride, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Quicksilver, $5 per flask.
Sodium tungstate, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
94.86	95.01	95.44	97.69

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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preceding month and 6,108 tons in December 1951. The acid pyro output in December was 884 tons, against 858 in November and 896 tons in December 1951. Production of tripoly was 31,487 tons in December, compared with 34,730 in the previous month and 29,916 tons in December 1951.

Sodium Sulphide—Higher prices have been established for this chemical. Flaked 60-62 percent in 350 pounds drums, carlots is priced at 5¼c. per pound and l.c.l. at 5¾c. Fused in 625 pound drums, carlots is held at 4¾c. per pound and l.c.l. at 5¼c. f.o.b. works, freight equalized.

Sodium Sulphydrate—Priced higher at 6½c. per pound for flaked 70-72 percent in 350 pound drums, carlots and at .07c. for l.c.l. f.o.b. the works. Liquid 40 percent —100 percent basis, tankcars, works is held at $110.00 per ton.

Sodium Tungstate—Priced lower at $2.90 per pound delivered east. Supply position has improved with demand not urgent.

Sulphur—Prices have been advanced by the second largest producer. Their schedule is $25.50 per long ton for bulk at the mines and $30.50 per long ton f.o.b. vessel at Gulf ports for export. The largest producer has not altered former quotations. The advance followed the lifting of price controls last Tuesday, March 17.

Commerce Department announced the second quarter export quota for crude sulphur will be 232,500 long tons, unchanged from the first quarter. For refined sulphur, the export quota in the second quarter will be 12,500 long tons, also unchanged from first quarter levels.

The Sulphur Committee of the International Materials Conference has announced that its member governments have accepted its recommendation to discontinue international allocations for sulphur, effective March 1, 1953. The committee noted that the substantial improvement attained in the sulphur position over the last six months of 1952 was continuing in the current half year. The committee's review of the situation also indicated that there are prospects for a reasonable balance between world supply and demand for the remainder of 1953.

The Italian sulphur program calls for an output of 260,000 metric tons in 1953, a foreign chemical journal states. Consumption of sulphuric acid is estimated at 1,530,000 tons.

Sulphur Chloride — Priced higher at 3¾c. per pound for 55 gallon drums in carlots and at .045c. for l.c.l. Tankcars are held at 3½c. per pound, all freight equalized.

Acids

Chromic—Demand holding about steady at its former level. Platers appear satisfied to purchase for current wants. Supply situation remained comfortable.

Hydrochloric—In some producing quarters stocks were reported rather tight although all suppliers did not share this opinion.

Hydrocyanic—Buying interest described as normal both for fumigation and chemical processing. Stocks have been kept at a level to meet requirements readily. The carlot price is 75c. per pound for cylinders with a range upward to 95c. for smaller lots, freight allowed.

Pyroligneous—According to producers, consumption of this acid is not as large

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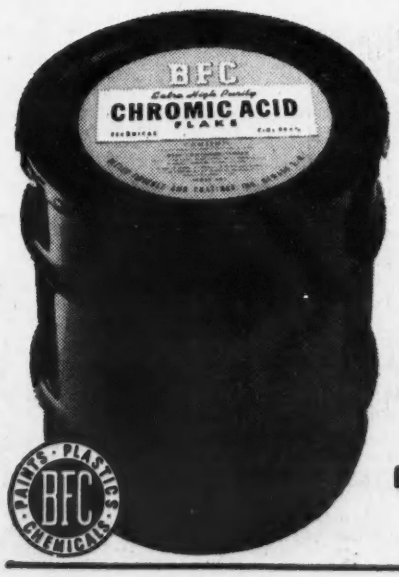

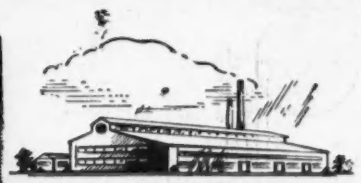

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as in the past. Shipments for food processing are being made mostly to Pennsylvania and some is being used in the essential oil industry. Prices are steady at the former level and there is no shortage of stocks.

Sulphuric—In some producing quarters, it was intimated that a slight advance may be made to cover the increased cost of sulphur but no announcements have been made to date. There are adequate stocks to meet requirements at present.

Production and consumption of sulphuric acid in the United Kingdom increased steadily in the fourth quarter of 1952, after a declining trend that had lasted until August. The rise is considered more than seasonal and is believed to indicate greater industrial activity. The increased demand has been wisespread among a number of industries, especially in superphosphate and rayon manufacture. Output of sulphuric acid in 1952 totaled 1,505,473 long tons, 933,366 contact and 572,107 chamber process; 75 percent of total capacity was utilized. Manufacturers of superphosphate were the largest users, followed by ammonium sulphate producers and rayon and transparent-paper factories. The program for conversion to pyrites as the raw material instead of elemental sulphur is progressing satisfactorily.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Additional capacity plus heavy rains and warm weather ending Pacific Northwest power restrictions helped increase U. S. primary aluminum production during January, the Aluminum Association reported. Production for the first month of 1953 reached 179,790,195 pounds compared with the December 1952 output of 166,817,187 pounds. The January shipments represented an increase of nearly 26,000,000 pounds over the January 1952 primary output of 153,867,619 pounds. January shipments of sheet and plate by member companies of the association's sheet division were 109,989,095 pounds, a gain of more than 7,000,000 pounds over December 1952 shipments of 102,792,619 pounds and more than 22,000,000 pounds over the January 1952 production of 80,316,518 pounds, it was pointed out. Shipments of aluminum foil by the association's foil division also increased, the total for January being 9,535,711 pounds as compared with December 1952 shipments of 7,668,898 pounds. January 1953 shipments represented a 46 percent increase over Jaunary 1952, when 6,537,465 pounds were shipped. January shipments of permanent (and semipermanent) mold rough castings (except pistons) reported by the foundry division were 4,075,176 pounds. December 1952 shipments totaled 4,015,115 pounds. In December, 1951, 2,182,298 pounds were shipped.

Nickel—Consumption in the United States by 148 companies which accounted for about 95 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1951 was 17,845,025 pounds in December, which indicates that total consumption was 18,784,000 pounds compared with 19,253,000 pounds in November,, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports of nickel into the United States in December comprised 11,796,100 pounds of metal, 1,634,809 pounds of matte, and 2,470,326 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter from Canada; 2,325,688 pounds of metal from Norway; 4,445,239 pounds of oxide from Cuba; and 212,106 pounds of metal and 102,900 pounds of scrap from United Kingdom. The nickel content of the new metal, oxide, oxide sinter, and matte imported into the United States is estimated at 21,241,000 pounds in December compared with 19,777,000 pounds in November

Total nickel consumption in the United States was about 202,000,000 pounds in 1952 compared with 173,000,000 pounds in 1951. Quantitywise, the gains were most pronounced for stainless steels, nonferrous metals, and anodes, but substantially more was also used in high temperature and electrical-resistanse alloys. Usage of nickel for engineering steels, cast irons, and catalysts was about the same as in 1951, but consumption in magnets and ceramics declined. The nickel content of new metal, oxide, oxide sinter, and matte imported into the United States is estimated at 216,510,000 pounds in 1952 compared with 186,231,000 pounds in 1951.

Quicksilver—Priced lower at $195 to $197 per flask for spot material. No improvement could be noted in buying interest which has remained slow all month to date. It was pointed out, however, that the market is sensitive and might swing upward under improvement in demand. The current price is the lowest since September 1952.

San Francisco — Spot metal continued its gradual price decline during the week with quotations at $202-$204 per flask. No increase in demand was noted with stocks limited.

New York AIC to Hear Royer at Meeting Thursday

The tools of the modern analytical chemical which have been developed to solve research, development and production problems will be discussed and illustrated by Dr. George L. Royer, director of analytical chemistry of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., at the 1953 student award meeting of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists, to be held March 26 at 6 p.m. in the cafeteria of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York. Dr. Royer will speak on "Research Frontiers: Modern Analytical Chemistry."

Trade Briefs

Jack Zeitlin has joined R. & A. Leather Finish Company, New York, as technical sales representative.

J. C. Richards, jr., vice-president in charge of sales for the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, recently addressed the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland.

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General American Develops New Nickel Plating Device

William J. Stebler, executive vice-president of General American Transportation Corporation, New York, last week, announced the availability of an entirely new process of nickel plating which, it is claimed, greatly stretches the available nickel supply, and which "may well prove to be one of the most far-reaching industrial developments since World War II." General American will immediately build two new plants, one in East Chicago, Ind., and the other in Los Angeles, to utilize the new process. These plants are expected to be in operation by the third quarter of 1953. Thereafter, other firms will be licensed to use the process.

The new process, which requires no electrolytic equipment, has been named "Kanigen." According to General American, it promises remarkable economies in many industrial applications over customary methods, and in addition makes it possible to plate almost any solid substance with a dependable and predictable thickness of a superior, non-porous plate. "It is so completely manageable," Mr. Stebler stated, "that it opens up vast new possibilities: intricate valves and other products previously impossible to plate successfully can be covered thoroughly: parts subject to hard wear and abrasion may be continuously coated and hardened far beyond the capacity of the parent metal; over-machined parts may be brought back to proper tolerances; parts previously machined of monel metal and previously machined of monel metal and now be of cast steel and plated to a thickness of three mils with assurance that the plate will nowhere vary from that thickness—with a consequent saving of expense and critical material."

The coverage of "Kanigen" is so complete, according to Mr. Stebler, that "its porosity is virtually zero." It is estimated that equivalent plate protection can be achieved with one-third to one-half the nickel required by other processes, partially because of "Kanigen's" non-porosity, partially because it plates so uniformly that it is unnecessary to overplate in places to assure ample overall plating, and finally because it takes two or three times more nickel to provide the same corrosion resistance with the electroplating process as is required with "Kanigen."

DuPont Develops New Device For Air Pollution Detection

A sensitive and versatile instrument which can be used to detect minute concentrations of gases is the latest tool perfected by duPont scientists to aid in the control of atmospheric pollution. This was described March 19 in a paper delivered by Daniel J. Troy, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., before the 123rd national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Los Angeles.

The instrument, an ultraviolet photometer, operates by measuring the decrease in intensity of a beam of ultraviolet light when the contaminated atmosphere is allowed to pass through a transparent vessel mounted in the beam. A refinement of an instrument developed by duPont ten years ago, a new method of calibration and modifications of design was said to have greatly extended its range of sensitivity.

SAACI Hears Dr. Keyes On Role of Research Man

Chemical salesmen have the wrong idea about real research men, Dr. Donald B. Keyes, special consultant and director of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, told a luncheon meeting of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry March 17 at the Commodore hotel, New York. He asserted that real research men are not "prima donnas," terming this a mistaken notion stemming from misunderstanding about their functions and attitudes.

Dr. Keyes went on to say that most research and development organizations in the chemical industry today are primarily development groups, rather than real research units. He pointed out that there are many differences between men and development men, both in their work and their personalities. The balance of the talk was given over to detailing these differences.

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Chemical Industry Set Safety Record in 1952

Employees of chemical plants are safer at work than they are at home or out driving their automobiles, Robert H. Albisser, chairman of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association's safety committee, said last week in announcing that the chemical industry had set a new all-time safety record in 1952.

Lost-time accidents in the industry, as recorded by the association's industrial injury reporting service, last year amounted to 4.10 per million man-hours worked, Mr. Albisser said, which is the lowest figure in the history of the industry and a 15 percent improvement over 1951. On the basis of this figure, he said, the average chemical plant worker is more than twice as safe on the job as off. The reporting service covers plants which account for more than 15 percent of the chemicals produced in the United States.

Borden Adds McNaughtan

Thomas J. McNaughtan, formerly assistant director of research at the Leroy, N. Y., laboratories of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., has joined the Borden Company's chemical division as development manager at its newly completed laboratory in Philadelphia. Mr. McNaughtan was named to the Leroy post a year ago after having been in charge of basic development work for Durez Plastics at North Tonawanda, N. Y., for seven years. Prior to that he had been a research chemist with the National Aniline Corporation for thirteen years.

Smith Memorial Lecture By Hildebrand Thursday

Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, former teacher at the University of Pennsylvania, has been named to present the next Edgar Fahs Smith Memorial Lecture in chemistry, it has been announced by Dr. J. W. E. Harrison, chairman of the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Hildebrand, emeritus professor of chemistry at the University of California, was selected for his leadership in research and teaching, Dr. Harrison said. The lecture, the eighth in a series sponsored jointly by local ACS section and the University of Pennsylvania, is scheduled for Thursday evening at the University Museum. Dr. Hildebrand will talk on methods and concepts in physical sciences. The speaker is credited with initiating the use of helium in deep diving. He pioneered research in electrochemistry.

Calcium Carbonate Item Announced by Wyandotte

A new coated ultrafine calcium carbonate for the rubber industry, "Purecal SC," is now commercially available, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced.

"Purecal SC" is made for easy dispersion without special handling, eliminates master-batching and results in lowered costs and improved quality in cases where dispersion has been a problem, Wyandotte said. The product's unique coating is believed to be the first coating offered commercially which does not retard the cure. It gives essentially the same properties heretofore attributed to the uncoated ultrafine carbonates, according to the producer.

Pennsalt Unit Adds Nicholas

Ralph L. Nicholas has joined the laundry and dry cleaning division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington as sales service representative. With headquarters in the Berkeley, Calif., district sales office at 2168 Shattuck avenue, Mr. Nicholas will serve the northern California and Nevada territory.

Trade Briefs

Central Eureka Corporation has decided to conduct sulphur drilling operations in southwestern Nevada instead of near Sulphur, Nev.

O. C. Thompson, manager of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of the Niacet Chemicals Division of the U. S. Vanadium Corporation, has been elected first vice-president of the Niagara Falls Community Chest.

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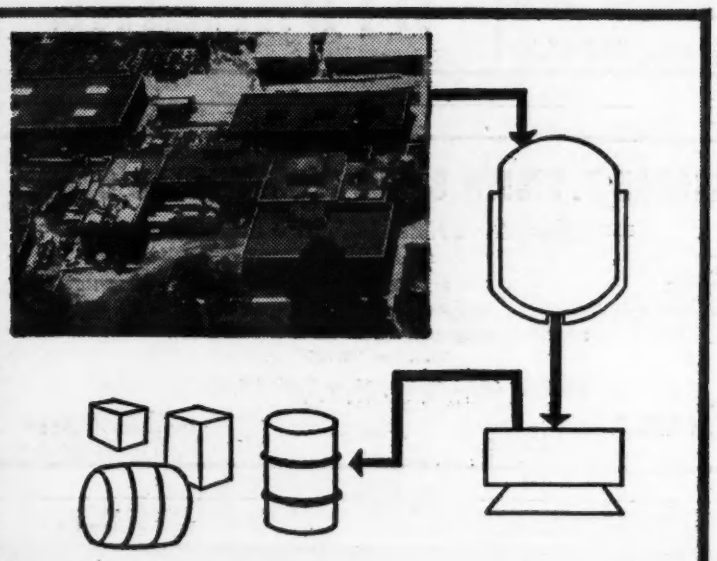

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Monsanto Chemical Reports Several Personnel Changes

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., last week announced several shifts in personnel in its various units.

J. Kenneth Craver has been named manager of government business development, a newly created post in the development department of the organic chemicals division. He has been replaced as manager of the development department's resin and functional fluids sections by George R. Buchanan. Dr. David H. Chadwick has been promoted to senior research group leader at the Anniston, Ala., laboratories of the phosphate division.

Robert L. Werkheiser has been named Chicago representative for the plastics division's industrial resins sales department and K. Brooks Bernhardt has been made manager of personnel for the phosphate division. Charles B. Durgin, technical procurement director for the phosphate division, is to be transferred to Anniston as special assistant to H. O. Tittel, plant manager.

Sizing Agent for Paper Announced by Cyanamid

A new synthetic sizing agent which makes it possible for the paper industry to manufacture papers previously considered impossible to make has been announced by the American Cyanamid Company, New York. The material, "Cyron" size, has shown outstanding results in both alkaline and acid stocks and is especially effective as a beater additive when water, high ink, acid, and alkali resistance specifications must be met, Cyanamid said.

The material can be fixed in the paper under alkaline conditions. "Cyron" not only eliminates the need for making paper under acid conditions and produces paper which is more durable and applicable to a wider range of uses, but reduces curl. The new size, with which no rosin, wax or alum is required, may be applied to the surfaces of rosin sized papers for added effect. It is prepared for mill use by dissolving in hot water and adding the solution to the slush stock or to the surface of the paper, the company stated.

G-E Appoints Cass

Dr. William E. Cass has been named manager of the new product development laboratory of the General Electric Company's chemical division in Pittsfield, Mass. Dr. Cass has been manager of the organic chemistry section of the G-E research laboratory since 1950. He instructed in organic chemistry at the University of Vermont until joining General Electric in 1942.

Acetylene Derivatives Data Offered

A selected series of high pressure acetylene derivatives now under development by the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, is described in Bulletin M-104. The structures, physical form, availability, and suggested uses of these materials are briefly tabulated. Copies may be obtained from the commercial development department of General Aniline & Film at 435 Hudson street, New York 14.

Trade Briefs

Boyle-Midway, Inc., has launched the biggest advertising campaign in its history.

Textile Bag Manufacturers Association has elected Clarence B. Elsas national president.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to prompt delivery last week. While the volume was moderate, the market remained steady. Potato starch in Maine and sulphonated tallow were fractionally lower.

Other sizing materials were in fair request for prompt needs. Corn dextrin and starch were well held at prevailing quotations. Potato starch was fairly active for spot delivery, while carlot sales were light for both domestic anad imported starch. Tapioca flour stocks on spot were practically depleted. Holders of small quantities continued to limit sales to regular customers. Buying interest in replacements from Java was slow. Arrivals from Java in mid-April were expected to relieve the local tight supply situation. Sago flour was steady on spot, reflecting the firmness of primary markets. Demand for spot delivery was fairly active, but interest in shipments continued slow.

Tanners continued to limit purchases of tanning materials to small tonnage lots for prompt shipment consumers were not disposed to build inventories.

Shipments of domestic rayon and acetate and acetate filament yarn and staple totaled 91,600,000 pounds in February, 9 percent less than in January according to Textile Oragnon. However, the overall daily rate of production was on the increase and the actual decline in poundage was attributable to the fewer working days in February. Shipments for the first two months of 1953 totaled 192,400,000 pounds, 12 percent above the same period last year.

In February, all rayon and acetate products showed an increase, except acetate filament yarn which declined slightly and rayon staple and tow which was affected by a strike at one plant of the largest producer. Stocks of rayon and acetate held by producers at the end of February amounted to 80,400,000 pounds, some 2,900,000 pounds less than the previous month.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potato starch, f.o.b. Maine, 3/20c. per lb.
Tallow, sulphonated, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
103.09	103.09	103.09	85.84

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Consuming inquiry was restricted to actual requirements. Market was quotably unchanged and steady.

Bichromates — Market continued fairly active, with consumers taking moderate lots for spot needs. Deliveries against contracts also were in good request. Prices remained steady.

Sodium Acetate—Business was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Demand was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Sulphonated Oils — Sharp advances in tallow were not sustained and sulphonated grades were off fractionally. Other varieties were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumer demand was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at 67c. per pound, drum lots and up to 80c. for lesser quantities. Stocks were ample.

Corn Dextrin — Moderate improvement was noted for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79 and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Demand continued quite active for actual needs. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 2,229,000 bushels to 36,563,000 bushels for the week ended March 13, compared with 58,774,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Buying continued fairly active, but was limited to prompt needs. Market was steady at the recent decline. Flake was maintained at $2.49 to $2.51 per pound, and powder, $2.53 to $2.55 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was quiet and ranged from $1.01 to $1.07 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Egg production in February was reported at 5,028,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 5,441,000,000 in January and 5,668,000,000 in February last year. The 1942-51 average production is 4,885,000,000.

Department of Agriculture has announced increases in egg grading and laboratory test fees for eggs and egg products. In addition, the regulations have been amended to give the administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration greater discretion in rejecting applications for egg grading and inspection services, or in denying these services to persons already receiving them. The changes become effective April 1. Fees for grading shell eggs which are now $1.50 for lots of 10 cases or less will be increased to $1.80. Fees which are now $3, $5, and $7 covering lots of 25, 100 and 200 cases of shell eggs, will be increased to $3.60, $5.50, and $7.50 respectively. Fees for certain laboratory tests which are now $1, $2, and $3 will be increased 50 cents per test.

Egg Yolk—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Stocks were not heavy, but adequate to meet moderate demand for immediate delivery. Prices were steady at the recent advance, ranging from $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Slow demand and increased supplies of domestic starch further unsettled the Maine market. Grinders reduced carlots to 7.35c. per pound, f.o.b. mills in Maine. Imported starch was inactive and quoted nominally at 8.40c. to 8.50c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. The spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9½c. to 10¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Buying interest was fair, chiefly for moderate quantities for immediate needs. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound and refined at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, according to quantity. Shipments ranged from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour—This market was entirely nominal due to scarcity of available supplies on spot. Holders of light stocks were not offering and taking care of regular customers' requirements. Quotations were nominal at 14c. to 20c. per pound, according to buyer and seller. Java flour for shipment was inactive. AAA was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock; AA, 7¼c. and A, 7c., for May arrival.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Tanners limited demand to prompt delivery. Market was steady and unchanged. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Trading was reported spotty. Offerings were limited. Shipments were firmly held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—This market was unchanged and steady, despite light trading. Shipments of all grades were maintained at former levels. Columbian bark held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Business was quiet. Inquiry for replacement continued to lag. Prices, however, were unchanged and well held. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was steady at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—While business was light and restricted to prompt shipment, the market remained unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Business was reported slow. Shipments, however, were unchanged and well held. Extract was quoted at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, same basis.

Wattle—Trading was restricted to small lots for prompt shipment. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Fair average was quoted at $104 per ton, exdock and merchantable, $100 per ton, same basis. South African extract was held at 11½c. per pound and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index declined to 112.12 last week from 112.16 in the preceding period. Prices for dried blood and tankage were lowered with demand slow and the markets experiencing moderate selling pressure. There were no other price variations in packing-house byproducts. Demand was spotty for domestic steamed bone meal and additional sales of hoof meal were made at the former price level. Menhaden meal remained quiet with buyers content to await the opening of the new season. Nitrogenous process tankage was available on spot but attracted no unusual consumer interest. Limited trading was noted in castor pomace.

Domestic shipments of domestic potassium muriate increased sharply with demand strong for immediate delivery. In producing quarters, it was stated that the contract movement for March will likely be at the highest level ever recorded. Superphosphate shipments are slowly gaining but the momentum is not the same as in potash. There is no serious shortage of normal superphosphate except in a few localities and these are located in the Southeast. Demand for ammonium nitrate is exceeding production. This material, beside an important mixing element, is used extensively for direct application. Ammonium sulphate demand has improved with coke-oven material well sold through April. Foreign sulphate was still offered along the eastern seaboard. Sodium nitate continued to go strong for fertilizer use.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1919 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
112.12	112.16	112.56	113.31

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—January production of cokeoven sulphate was placed at 162,857,005 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. December output was 155,595,947 pounds, and in January last year 153,587,907 pounds were made. Sales in January totaled 144,994,645 pounds, compared with 142,089,981 in the preceding month and 160,208,370 pounds in January, 1952. Stocks on January 31 were 98,785,191 pounds, against 81,264,948 on December 31 and 74,869,357 pounds on January 31, 1952.

Shipments have shown improvement during the past week. Stocks were obtainable for home and export uses while some suppliers are heavily sold through April. According to the Department of Agriculture, the estimated supply for the season is 382,000 tons of nitrogen, compared with 302,000 tons for 1951-1952.

Bone Meal—Domestic steamed held at $70 per ton, carlots, works. Trading not very active, with occasional sales for fertilizer use.

Castor Pomace—Some sales at $37.25 per ton, carlots, works. Fertilizer trade bought limited amounts but demand rather spotty.

Dried Blood—Priced lower, with demand slow. Local sellers named $5.25 per unit of ammonia and sales at Chicago were reported at this figure also.

Fish Meal—It is expected that "when and if" sales will shortly be reported but the menhaden market is mostly a waiting affair at present.

Hoof Meal—Continued to hold at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. Additional sales were reported at this price.

Lime—Sales for agriculture during November were placed at 10,022 tons by the Bureau of Mines. Included in this total were 3,037 tons of quicklime and 6,985 of hydrated lime. Sales in October amounted to 20,541 tons and in November, 1951, sales were 11,735 tons.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand remained strong for contract shipments. High grade Florida rock leaned toward the tight side with low grade reported about in balance. No new developments in the export field last week.

Potassium Muriate—Contract consumers kept the market under pressure for immediate shipment. Some producers stated that the movement for March will be the greatest ever experienced. The Potash Institute states that deliveries in the United States for the last quarter of 1952 amounted to 323,664 tons of 60 percent muriate, against 276,900 for the same period in 1951.

The potash works at the southern end of the Dead Sea, Israel, are expected to resume activity in the summer of 1953. Equipment is being overhauled, the railway line repaired, and the power plant rehabilitated. The new Beersheba-Sdom road was cleared in January 1953, although it will not be ready for commercial use until May or June. About 700,000 metric tons of raw materials which have been buried under water since operations were suspended in 1948, will be handled in the summer season. It is estimated that this amount will yield 100,000 tons of potash.

Sodium Nitrate—Shipments for fertilizer use continued to gain last week and prospects point to a heavy seasonal movement. Stocks are meeting requirements in full.

Superphosphate—Spring demand is increasing for normal. The pace is not as rapid as in potash and some producers are not optimistic in making comparisons with a year ago. There are not many tight supply spots at present, with Pensacola, Florida, mentioned as one area where stocks are short. The picture in triple is different where supplies are definitely tight. The D of A estimates the 1952-1953 supply at 1,712,000 tons of available P_2O_5 for normal against 1,681,000 for the previous year. Triple supplies are estimated at 467,000 tons compared with 323,000 for 1951-52.

Tankage—Priced lower at $5 per unit of ammonia New York and at $5.75 at Chicago. Buyers were not inclined to support the market last week.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles — Current market interest and the rapidly approaching planting season combined to make the future outlook for the local market very encouraging. Demand to the present has been spotty with the buying trend one in which consumers have been reluctant to make purchases in advance of immediate needs. Such a trend will naturally throw a heavy load on suppliers when immediate needs are realized. The inability of suppliers to make deliveries at that time is expected to result in growers having to make various substitutes as best possible. The last minute rush of business will also create a false demand picture as growers check with all suppliers for available materials. The supply of domestic fish meals has been exhausted with the last 7-8 cars of anchovy meal cleaned out of Monterey. With the feed mills short of supply, demand has increased with the asking price on imported meal at $2.35 per unit of protein.

Ruling prices were:— Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b., Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b., Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, bagged, 16/20 grade, f.o.b., Los Angeles; $103.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b., Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Pesticides

Synthetic insecticides continued quiet last week. While there was a moderate increase in inquiry, actual business remained slow and the markets at best are in for a relatively late start. There appears to be no doubt that the weakness displayed in some of the important materials over the first quarter has shaken the confidence of buyers and led to hesitation in the actual placing of orders. It was stated there is not enough demand at present to actually test the market for BHC. The price spread in DDT was unchanged although it was pointed out that a fair volume of sales have been booked under competitive influences. No price changes have taken place in chlordane. The buying movement in toxaphene is slow in getting underway with the price sustained at its former level. There is no important shortage of stocks in any variety.

The locust menace which has been causing the Yemen Government considerable concern, continued at a high point in December 1952. More than 85 swarms were discovered between November 15 and December 15, not including those found in eastern Yemen, where scouting work has not been active. Considerable damage has been done to crops. The director of the Desert Locust Survey recently visited the area to inspect equipment and advise on antilocust operations.

The black fly threat in the San Luis Potosi area is considered slight, the National Committee for combating and controlling the black fly in Mexico has announced. State authorities in Guanajuato conducted a successful campaign against the pest and that state has been removed from the danger list.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Chemical Sales Named Pyrethrum Flowers Agent

The Chemical Sales Corporation, Beverly Hills, Calif., has been named exclusive sales agents for the United States by Japan's leading producer of pyrethrum flowers, Kodama Bros., Ltd.

Despite the fact that Japan's normal consumption of pyrethrum has precluded the possibility of exporting more than token tonnage, a sizable portion of the 1952 estimated production of 2,600 tons is earmarked for sale in the United States to enable Kodama to recapture its historical markets, it was reported.

Foreign Agricultural Relations Post As Acting Director Goes to Wilcox

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson has announced the designation of F. R. Wilcox as acting director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wilcox will succeed John J. Haggerty, who is returning to agricultural work in the foreign service. Mr. Wilcox has accepted the assignment on a temporary basis. He is assistant general manager and treasurer of Sunkist Growers and has been active in private, cooperative, state, and federal agricultural work for many years. He is a member of the department's national Citrus Advisory Committee and a director of the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

Israeli Chemicals Firm to Expand

Fertilizers & Chemicals, Ltd., Israel, plans the establishment of additional facilities in 1953 as part of a long-term production program that will eventually cover an extensive range of basic chemicals. When a new plant now under construction is completed, considerable quantities of sodium phosphates, pyrophosphates, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, and manganese sulphate are expected to be available for export. Production of ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, and potassium sulphate is scheduled to begin in 1954.

Aldrin Approved for Wider Use in Wireworm Control

Aldrin has been granted official label acceptance by the Department of Agriculture for control of wireworms on sweet potatoes throughout the United States. This announcement was made last week by F. W. Hatch, manager of the Julius Hyman & Co. division of the Shell Chemical Corporation, Denver, Colo., and follows closely on the announcement of the acceptance of aldrin for control of wireworms on Irish potatoes.

The label recommends that the aldrin formula be sprayed over the surface of the sand or loam soils at the rate of three pounds of actual chemical to the acre. The land should be harrowed or disced so that the insecticide is thoroughly mixed with the top three to six inches of soil. A good kill of wireworms will result, and control will last for a year or more, it was said.

Trade Briefs

Lakeside Laboratories is redesigning the labels and packages of its entire line.

James E. Totman, president of the Summers Fertilizer Company, has returned from a two months business trip along the Mediterranean cost.

"Crag Herbicide 1," produced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, is now being sold in a four-ounce container.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Price patterns in this market were firm and no adjustments were expected in the immediate future. On most items it was felt that from a cost of production standpoint, there was justification for some upward price changes, but the supply and demand relationship was such as to discourage this. There were those who felt that if such items as microcrystalline waxes were advanced, the increase would not hold because competition would not be likely to go along.

Demand for waxes was reported as well sustained and taking up production about as fast as it could be produced. However, some seasonal slackening in demand was looked for around early May.

Toluol was still the most critical item in this market, remaining under heavy pressure from the government on the overall toluol market because of requirements for nitration and for aviation gasoline. Most industrial consumers were able to get by on the equitable allotments made them by their suppliers, with the aid of other aromatics, but there were some localized very tight spots. Xylol was in close balance with demand, as was also the fast evaporating high aromatic solvent naphthas.

The petroleum source benzol market was not very lively at present, owing to the improved supply position on the lower cost coaltar source product. However, this was not discouraging to the petroleum industry, because the potential consumption of benzol lay well beyond the coaltar output, and accordingly plans for increased petroleum benzol output were being carried out.

Odorless mineral spirits continued to be the item of most interest in aliphatics to the market development and technical people, and potentially to sales personnel—but the large volume ordinary mineral spirits market was as yet not seriously affected and from a business standpoint, was still the main aliphatic solvent, as it will be for a long time to come.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The petroleum source benzol picture at the present time was rather bleak, but potentially still looked good to a lot of people who have investments tied up in it. The lower priced coaltar material was currently available in an amount sufficient to take care of most consumer needs, and the volume of petroleum source material currently moving was, for the most part, confined to that purchased under long term contracts and by those immediately pressed for material. However, the prospects were that in the future petroleum production would increase rather than decrease, despite the price handicap, because there would not be enough coaltar source material to take care of all industrial and defense needs.

Mineral Spirits—Interest was well sustained in this market, and for the so-called odorless product there was a steadily increasing demand on the part of the paint manufacturing industry. It was clear that more odor-free paints for interior use was no passing fad, but was a development which the public likes and is hence here to stay. Expanded production of this type of solvent was definitely in the plans of aliphatic solvent producers, despite its lower solvency and much higher cost.

Ordinary mineral spirits, cleaners naphtha, and rubber solvent were of course the big volume aliphatic solvents, and not much affected by the new odorless interests, from a volume standpoint. Prices were firm, no change expected, and supplies were quite adequate. The faster evaporating aliphatics such as VM&P naphtha and textile spirits moved in good volume from quite ample supplies.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 7 totaled 272,448,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 274,123,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,675,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 680,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 995,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.40	104.40	104.27

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Toluol—This aromatic solvent and chemical remained the most critical item in this market, because of the continued demand of the government on the overall toluol market for nitration grade material and for aviation gasoline requirements. This put industry in the position of taking what was left and making it do, with the assistance of other aromatics. Producers, however, continued to exert every effort to take care of industrial consumers on the basis of as equitable distribution as possible. The result was, that with the exception of certain very localized spots, most consumers were able to get by on their allotments.

Xylol—Under still more demand than usual as a result of the toluol shortage, xylol supplies were held closely to balance, and perhaps a little on the tight side. Consumers were getting their immediate needs, however. No change in this xylol picture was expected so long as government demands for toluol are heavy, because the same equipment used to make toluol is used to make xylol, and when it is tied up in toluol production, it cannot be simultaneously producing xylol. Accordingly, the maximum use of equipment tends in the direction of the item under greatest pressure, without losing the short time needed to change it over from one to the other.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Producers were reported shipping virtually all of the wax that they could make. Demand from the food packaging industry was said to be strong, and was felt likely to continue until sometime in early May, when some let-up was expected. Currently, some manufacturers did not have sufficient production to fill all their own orders, and had to buy some on the outside. Price-wise, the market was seen as steady and the recent removal of all controls had no upward tendency on price patterns.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Winter demand for stepping up the quick starting power of gasoline was about off for this season, and supplies were felt to be more readily available soon for other consumer uses.

Propane—Milder weather was felt to have some effect on this market, and the supply was reported as getting better. Use in tanks for gas stove fuel, and in torches was somewhat on the increase.

Hexane—Demand for this item maintained a good volume, particularly from the direction of the vegetable oil extraction industry, and from the lacquer industry where it is used, as is heptane, as a diluent.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission ordered the largest cut in the state's permitted crude oil output since last July, setting the April 1 permitted production at 2,921,875 barrels per day.

Fuel Oil—Supplies on the East Coast were regarded as adequate and with the heating season nearing its close, this market was slated to slow down. Higher prices had prevailed during the Winter, a move made necessary in order to assure supplies for the Winter on the East Coast. However, there was no talk as yet of the coming year seeing a repetition of last year's price adjustment.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Prices were firm and unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents,, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles Basin area; lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon. Propane supplies remained long with interest described as fair to moderate. Postings were unchanged at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b., Los Angeles. Butane stocks continued tight with active demand reported; quotations were firm and unchanged at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b., Los Angeles. The market for high melting point paraffin waxes witnessed little change over the week with all grades reportedly adequate to meet the present good rate of demand.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Size for Filament Acetate Developed at Monsanto Labs

Water-spotting on loom-finished taffetas has been eliminated successfully with the introduction of "Stymer LF," a new, durable size for solution-dyed filament acetate, the Monsanto Chemical Company has announced. The material was developed at the textile research laboratories of Monsanto's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass.

"Stymer LF" is a resin made soluble by ammonium hydroxide. Mill tests have demonstrated the product's effectiveness in quantities similar to those recommended for the warp size, "Stymer S," it was said. Ammonium hydroxide should be added in amounts approximating 12 percent of the new size, according to Monsanto. The addition of suitable lubricants or softeners also is recommended.

Moore Names Agents

The John B. Moore Corporation, Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointments of two sales representatives:—The Caldwell Chemical Company, New York, for eastern New York state, New York city and Long Island, and the James B. Schooler Company, Kansas City, Mo., for Kansas, Oklahoma and western Missouri.

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Petroleum Solvents
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Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
LOW COST—HIGH QUALITY
UNITED FUEL GAS COMPANY
K. V. BLDG., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

At the same time the company reported the transfer of I. Q. Sarlin from the New York city territory to the home office as staff engineer and the addition of Sheldon Beigel to the west coast sales staff at Los Angeles.

DMEA Grants Twenty-Six More Exploration Contracts

During January and February, the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration executed twenty-six new exploration contracts for additional deposits of asbestos, lead, zinc, manganese, tungsten, uranium and mica in nine states, it was announced last week. This increased to 462 the number of contracts executed by DMEA since establishment of the agency.

Estimated costs of the exploration covered by the new contracts ranged from $1,900 for mica in North Carolina to $242,860 for lead-zinc in Idaho. The total estimated cost of the twenty-six contracts is $1,140,384. Under the DMEA program, the amount of government participation in the cost of an exploration project is 50 percent, 75 percent or 90 percent, depending upon the metal or mineral being sought.

During the same two months, the agency received seventy-eight applications for assistance in exploration for seventeen minerals in fifteen states and Alaska. The estimated cost of these projects ranged from $2,650 for mica in North Carolina, to $700,000 for lead-zinc in Idaho. The total estimated cost of the proposed projects is $3,579,394.

National Lead Promotes Trask in Metal Division

Warren T. Trask has been named assistant manager of the metal division of the St. Louis, Mo., and southwestern branches of the National Lead Company, New York. He continues as manager of National Lead's steel package division.

Mr. Trask was employed in 1946 as manager of steel package sales in connection with the expansion of operations of the steel package plant in Granite City, Ill. In 1950 he was appointed manager of steel package sales for the company and in 1952 he became manager of the newly-formed steel package division. Prior to joining National Lead, Mr. Trask was connected with Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Company, Milwaukee, Wisc., where he was in charge of sales and administration of that company's steel container division.

Jersey Standard Authorized To Search for Turkish Oil

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has announced that the government of Turkey, in line with its new policy, has authorized the company to send a geological reconnaissance party into that country to conduct a survey of prospective oil areas. Petroleum legislation is now under study by the Turkish government under which it is expected that a favorable climate will be created for the mutually satisfactory development of the oil resources of that country, Standard Oil said.

Esso Transfers Edwards

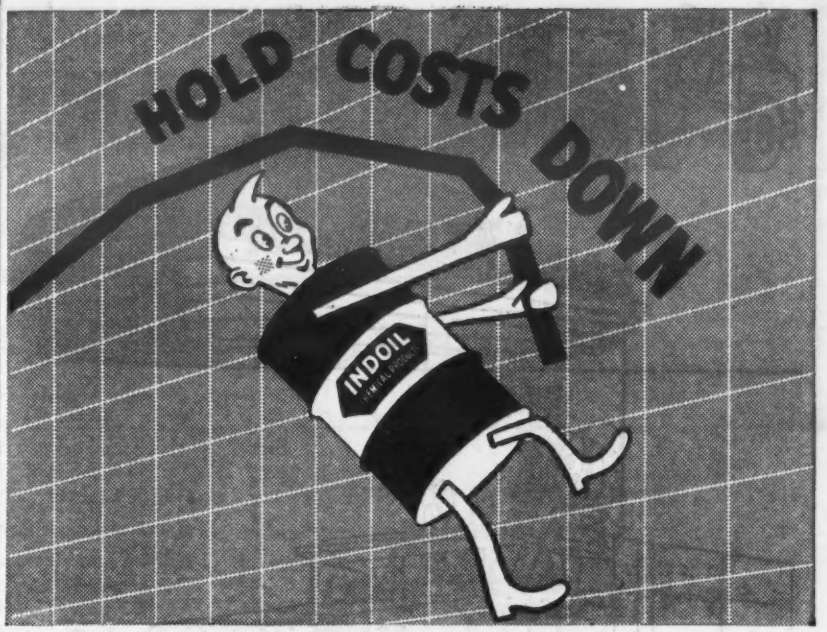
Dr. David F. Edwards, assistant head of the petroleum products division at the Baton Rouge, La., refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has been transferred to the east coast division of Esso's manufacturing department to become assistant general superintendent of the Bayonne, N. J., refinery. He succeeds W. F. Wadt who has been appointed general superintendent of the plant.

Trade Briefs

Macmillan Petroleum Corporation has made Harry B. Brown vice-president and a member of the board of directors.

Standard Oil Company of California has awarded the M. W. Kellogg Company a contract for a vacuum flasher at El Segundo, Calif.

ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS — WHITE OILS
for every purpose
Ultra Penn Refining Co., Butler, PA.



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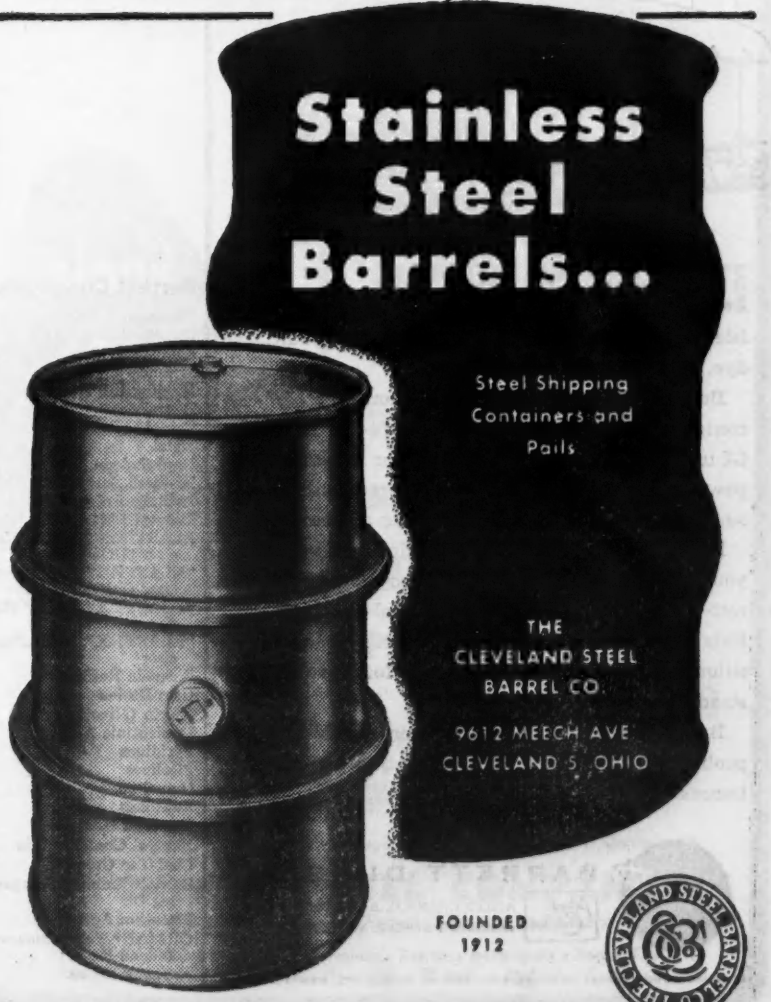
"It's Better to Ship in Steel"



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Barrett Phthalic Anhydride leads a busy civilian life — as a materials source for the plastics, paint, dye, ink and drug industries.

But equally dramatic and important is "PA's" contribution to America's defense needs. Basic GI uses of PA include plasticizers for smokeless powder and rocket fuels and large amounts of surface coatings for jeeps, tanks, guns and ammo.

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Barrett Chemicals

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Xylenols
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Naphthalene
Hi-Flash Solvent
Phthalic Anhydride
Dibutyl Phthalate
ELASTEX* 28-P Plasticizer (DOP)
"ELASTEX" 10-P Plasticizer (DIOP)
"ELASTEX" DCHP Plasticizer
"ELASTEX" 50-B* Plasticizer
Phenolic Resins
Urea Resins
Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)
Isonicotinic Acid
Pyridines
Picolines
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Coal Chemicals

Imported 78-degree napthalene was reduced 2/10c. last week. Cyclohexylamine and dicyclohexylamine were advanced 5 cents per pound. Contract prices are to go up May 1 on these intermediates. The last producer to come up to competitive levels, advanced refined pyridin. Benzol increases were scheduled for April.

The markets for the various chemicals under the heading of coal chemicals were not changed appreciably. The tar acids have not shown a great amount of strength. Sales of the cresols and cresylic acid were not particularly high, but they were steady. Natural phenol seemed to be moving better than the other tar acids or synthetic material. Demand from phenolic resins has been relatively strong.

The slow spot in coal chemicals was seen in the naphthalene picture. Domestic producers were not selling much more crude material than contract commitments. Importers, lacking the contracts to protect them, continued to shade prices in an effort to sell some more hot-pressed naphthalene. The general feeling was that it did not do too much good on that score. The demand just wasn't there.

Tar bases were unchanged. Producers have had no complaints about the volume of material being sold. But, there was also a lot less clamor for the tar bases than there was at this time last year. Producers continued to report that 2-degree refined pyridin was in tight supply.

The light oils remained in excellent demand. The benzol and xylol market were said to be balanced, with some individual producers finding shortages of either one of these aromatics. Government and industrial requirements of toluol were far in excess of current output. Not too much change was anticipated momentarily in this market. Phthalic anhydride enjoyed a good call.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the industry set a new weekly record for the second week running during the week ending March 14 when production was 2,284,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings. The week ended March 21 was scheduled to see operations at 100.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,256,000 tons, compared with 2,235,000 tons produced one month ago, and 2,098,000 tons produced one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cyclohexylamine, 5c. per lb.
Dicyclohexylamine, 5c. per lb.
Pyridin, ref'd., l.c.l., 16.8c. per lb.

Reduced

Naphthalene, crude, imp., 2/10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
113.26	113.22	113.24	113.71

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—By the end of last week several producers had announced increases in benzol schedules which were to become effective in April. It was said that the advance announcement was made in order to give contract customers notice. Other producers were considering the increases, but have given no indications of their future price activity. The new price was scheduled to be 40c. per gallon in the Pittsburgh district.

The market conditions for benzol continued the same. Demand was excellent. Supply was adequate to take care of most consumers needs. It was felt that the current demand levels would be sustained for a while longer, some sources expecting it to hold up even beyond the first half of the year.

Cokeoven operators produced a total of 16,174,215 gallons of all grades, except motor benzol, in January, according to the Bureau of Mines, compared with December output of 15,853,188 gallons, and January, 1952, production totaling 15,986,998 gallons. The figures include nitration, industrial pure, 90 percent, and all other industrial grades.

Motor benzol production in January amounted to 85,410 gallons, while cokeoven operators put out 196,513 gallons of motor grade in December, and 214,665 gallons in January last year.

Creosote—Demand has not changed in the past week. Sales were at a fairly good level. Producers were satisfied that the activity in this market would be sustained. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Taiwan's first pressure treating creosoting plant was opened at Hsin-chu, according to information from the Department of Commerce. The organization operating the plant was capitalized at NT $3,000,000 (US $193,000). Operations, including four processes, were said to have a capacity of treating 40,000 cubic meters of ties and other wood products annually.

Cresols—Producers said that there has not been any significant change in the picture of this market. The cresols were moving along at a modest pace. Demand was not heavy, but there were enough inquiries to keep a steady movement going in these tar acids. Prices have held to their old levels.

Cresylic Acid—Several domestic producers reported that there has been fairly satisfactory activity in the market. Demand was not as strong as it had promised to be at early estimates, but it was sufficient to keep the material moving. Prices have remained at their old schedules.

The majority of importers followed the 10c. drop in ADF cresylic acid of the previous week. Current quotations ranged between 75c. and 95c. per gallon. Suppliers said that competition for an inquiry amounting to approximately 50,000 gallons was largely responsible for the recent reduction. It was said that importers hoped that the lower prices would induce more buying of ADF acid. One source indicated that the price differential between imported and domestic material has shown some signs of being what the market needs to boost sales.

Naphthalene — Suppliers said that the moth control season has not produced much demand for refined material yet. It was felt that some increases could be anticipated along these lines in the coming weeks, especially as the weather gets warmer. However, there was no real evidence that housewives have started their campaign against the uninvited guests. Domestic crude naphthalene was still a bit slow. Much of the explanation for this situation seeemed to lie in the fact that the buying patterns have greatly changed since the days of critical shortages. Phthalic anhydride, which is the largest outlet for naphthalene, was being produced and sold at excellent rates. Nonetheless, buying was largely on the basis of needs, rather than the basis of possible shortages in the future.

Price schedules of imported hot-pressed 78-degree naphthalene came down 2/10c. Importers felt that the market was currently in a range of 3.30c. to 3.50c. per pound. The price weakness in the market for imported material was a reflection of the general slowness in the American market. Some sources felt the price was not the real stumbling block to increased imported naphthalene sales. It was added that increased consumption was needed to perk this market up.

January cokeoven output of crude naphthalene amounted to 11,395,742 pounds, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates. In comparison, December production was 11,668,778 pounds and January 1952 output was 11,114,266 pounds. The grades included in the figures were crude naphthalene solidifying at 76°C. and under 79°C., at 74°C. and under 76°C., and under 74°C.

Phenol—Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Demand has remained at the same point that it has been for the past several weeks. The price differential between natural phenol and synthetic material has helped natural phenol along, to some extent. Sources of synthetic material stated that demand has held the line fairly well. January had been a relatively good month for some synthetic producers, and February slipped

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 21, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,055,065
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	38,133,071
Benzol	gals.	3,647,511
Coaltar	gals.	16,730,320
Creosote oil	gals.	934,486
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,577,374
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,130
Toluol	gals.	717,444
Xylol	gals.	191,419

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

For high-quality NAPHTHALENE

you can count on Koppers!

...REFINED AND CRUDE GRADES AVAILABLE

FOR INDUSTRIAL USES, Koppers makes refined naphthalene that is exceptionally pure and is excellent for all syntheses of its derivatives. It is produced in crushed, chipped or flake form—with melting point not less than 79.6°C. Shipments are made from our plant at Kearny, N. J.

Koppers Crude Naphthalene is also produced in three standard grades; the melting points are 74°C., 76°C., and 78°C., respectively.

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Crude naphthalene is produced at:

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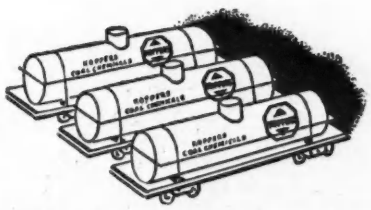

BARRELS

BAGS

a bit, but March thus far seemed to hold to the February level.

Activity in phenolic resins continued to be quite substantial. Hence, it would be reasonable to expect to see this market hold up to its current pace, at least.

Pyridin—Current quotations of less than carlots were at $1.15 per pound for the refined 2-degree material, with all producers selling at the same level. It was said that the market for refined pyridin was still in tight supply. The backlog of orders which producers accumulated continued to pile up. One source said that some progress had been made with its backorders in January and February, but present indications were that they were rebuilding again.

Toluol—The market for toluol was still very tight and was expected to remain tight for quite a while. The lion's share of the material currently being produced was going into defense needs. Requirements for T.N.T. production and toluol going into aviation gasoline have been very heavy for several month's time. It was felt that there would not be any real relief of the shortage of coaltar material resulting from the petroleum source toluol now coming into production. The reason, it was said, was that all of the coaltar toluol has been going to the arsenals, when it was sold for defense purposes.

It was stated that the increased petroleum production would be going into aviation gasoline. Some slight relief might be felt through the redistribution of available material, however, the change was not expected to be great.

Total production from all sources amounted to 80,852,818 gallons in 1952, information from the Tariff Commission indicates. Cokeoven operators accounted for 30,471,956 gallons of the preliminary total and all other sources produced the remaining 50,380,862 gallons.

December production of toluol was 10,061,242 gallons, with cokeoven operators producing 3,066,509 gallons of that amount. Tar distillers and petroleum operators produced a combined total of 6,994,733 gallons, which includes toluol produced from coaltar, oilgas, watergas, or by any petroleum process.

Xylol—Producers said that the market for this light oil was unchanged. Demand was excellent, keeping the material moving right from production. Industrial finishes and lacquers were supplying the call for xylol. This market has also received a boost from the fact that toluol is so hard to obtain. In addition, the amount of petroleum xylol available was decreased while distillation equipment was tied up making toluol.

One producer announced a decrease of 3c. per gallon for xylol in the Pittsburgh district which is to become effective April 1. It was said that the move did not represent any softness in the xylol market, but was merely made to come down to the competitive level for that area.

Crude xylol output in 1952 amounted to 71,758,933 gallons, according to preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission. Total production of crude material from coaltar and petroleum sources in December was 7,118,949 gallons.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — December production of technical and USP material amounted to 405,428 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission. The preliminary total for 1952 production of these grades was 4,573,236 pounds.

Alphapicoline—There has been no significant change in the market for this tar base. Supplies were adequate for current demand levels. One source reported that all of its output was moving right from the producing plants. Although demand has not been as heavy as it was once, no surpluses have developed, another supplier stated.

Cyclohexylamine—A producer announced an advance of 5c. per pound for this intermediate. Current quotations were at 45c. per pound in tanks, 46½c. per pound in carlots, and 47½c. per pound l.c.l. Contracts prices will remain the same until May 1.

Dicyclohexylamine—The price schedule of this intermediate was advanced 5c. per pound last week. Tankcar quotations became 49½c. per pound, carlots were at 51c. per pound, and l.c.l. quantities were 51¾c. per pound. Contract prices were not scheduled to go up until May 1.
for 1952 was 116,341,954 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride — Prices remained firm in a market which was showing good strength. Demand from alkyd resins has been quite good. Some pickup was reported from another major outlet for phthalic, namely, from plasticizers. It was stated that the plasticizer market had not been bad, but it had been going along at the same unquickened pace, much as many of the other chemicals have since the start of the year.

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XYLOL
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Koppers Appoints Naylor To Tar Products Post

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of George W. Naylor as assistant vice-president and assistant sales manager of the tar products division. Mr. Naylor had been manager of the company's Washington, D. C., office and is being succeeded in that post by Donald MacArthur, who had been assistant manager of the central staff sales department.

Harry P. Neher, jr., former manager of the sales methods section, succeeds Mr. MacArthur. Mr. Neher, in turn, will be succeeded by Thomas H. Cable. George C. Miller has been named manager of the international products sales section, succeeding Mr. Cable.

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(GROUND CHEMICAL IRON)
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CONNELLY, INC.
SINCE 1876
CHICAGO: 1525 EAST 53rd ST.

Pentachlorophenol Standard Being Circulated in Industry

A recommended commercial standard for pentachlorophenol concentrate for wood preservation and soil poisoning is being circulated to the industry for written acceptance, according to an announcement by the commodity standards division of the Department of Commerce.

The standard sets forth minimum requirements for one type of pentachlorophenol concentrate intended for dilution with ten parts of diluent to one part of concentrate before use. It specifies requirements and methods of test for flash point, weight per gallon, stability on storage, color, and active ingredients content, and includes a recommended statement for use in declaring conformance with the standard.

The original draft of the standard was prepared by manufacturers of concentrate, has been adjusted in accordance with comment by other elements of the industry and is now believed to represent majority viewpoint. It is being circulated to the trade for written acceptance in order that it may become more widely effective through establishment as a commercial standard and by publication by the Department of Commerce. The standard is identified by the designation TS-5176. Copies may be obtained while the supply lasts by writing to F. W. Reynolds, commodity standards division, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

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OF UNIFORM MONSANTO QUALITY

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An Advertisement of Monsanto Chemicals Limited, Allington House, Allington Street, London SW1, England. New York Office, 445 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

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Metal cleaning compounds
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Flotation agents
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Gum inhibitors
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Widely used as mold inhibitor in many industries, including photographic, adhesives, tanning. Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

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Germicidal base for manufacture of disinfectants and antiseptic fluids. Also of interest to cosmetic manufacturers and manufacturers of proprietary ointments and dressings. Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

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A natural para product of high-degree purity essential in dyestuffs. Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

Pure Meta Cresol
Fair supply, contracts being made now, prompt inquiries invited.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 36*

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.33 -	—
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43 -	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms, works.	lb.	.27 -	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53 -	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202 -	—
Carbonate, tecn., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
precipitated, powd. dms	lb.	.26 -	—
solution 50% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4 10 -	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10 00 -	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60 -	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523 -	—
under 1,000 lbs. works	lb.	.543 -	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	-
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11 -	—
Naphthenate, bould 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
10% Zn. dms. frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36 -	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1435-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1535-	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42 -	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.12 -	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton, lots	lb.	.36 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30 -	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7 70 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90 -	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25 -	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00 -	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85 -	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 -	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03⅛-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum	works lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls.,	works lb.	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.25 -	11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 -	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

Obituaries

Dr. Emil C. Barell

Dr. Emil C. Barell, recently retired international president of F. Hoffman-La-Roche Company, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, died March 17 in Basle.

Dr. Barell, as head of the parent company, had been a frequent visitor to the plant and laboratories of Hoffman-La-Roche, Inc., in Nutley, N. J. He was best known in this country for his work in developing facilities for the large-scale production of vitamins.

William J. Muller

William J. Muller, export manager for the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died March 15 in New York. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Muller joined the United States Alkali Export Association in 1922 and had been its treasurer for seven years before joining Columbia-Southern.

Edward C. Ballou, president of the Edward C. Ballou Company, New York, died March 18 in New York. He was fifty-five years old.

Norman Caldwell, owner of Dominion Chemical Products, Toronto, died March 13. He was fifty-eight years old.

Thomas P. Donnelly, a retired chemist who at various times had been associated with the Armstrong Rubber Company, the Dixon Pencil Company and the General Pencil Company, died March 16 in Yonkers, N. Y. He was fifty-one years old.

James S. Evans, retired superintendent of the Dutchess Bleachery Division of the Lockwood-Dutchess Company, Waterville, Me., died March 10 in Wappingers Falls, N. Y. He was seventy-two years old.

S. B. Farnum, retired executive of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died March 12 in Ridgewood, N. J. He was eighty-three years old.

Joseph Frystock, formerly an engineer at the Bayway, N. J., refinery of the Esso Standard Oil Company, died March 15. He was fifty-seven years old.

Peter Houseman, a foreman for the National Lead Company at Perth Amboy, N. J., died March 17 in Prince Bay, Staten Island, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Robert J. Kremers, secretary and treasurer of the Kremers-Urban Company, Milwaukee, Wisc., died March 14 in Milwaukee. He was thirty-three years old.

Charles Kuehn, assistant treasurer of the United States Steel Export Company, New York, died March 16 in New York. He was fifty-six years old.

Charles Lohman, chairman of the board of directors of Lafayette Pharmacal, Inc., Lafayette, Ind., died March 5 in Kendallville, Ind.

Holton Van V. Noyes, former New York Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, died March 16 in Kenwood, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

Dr. Paul Schlosser, research manager of Rayoniere, Inc., New York, died March 12, the company announced last week. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Schlosser joined Rayonier's research division in 1935.

David A. Shirk, president of the Rare Metals Products Company, Atglen, Pa., died March 11 in Lancaster, Pa. He was sixty years old.

Charles A. Smith, export sales manager of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died March 19 at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was fifty-nine years of age. Mr. Smith was with Solvay for thirteen years, and, previously, served with Allied's National Aniline Division, New York, for eight years.

Fred M. Vick, vice-president of the Excelsior Varnish Works, Cleveland, Ohio, died March 13. He was sixty-seven years old.

Elisha G. Warfield, former president of the Clinton Metallic Paint Company, Clinton, N. Y., died March 19 in Cranford, N. J. He was eighty-nine years old.

Bids Wanted

Acid, Sulphuric, 40,020 qts. 300,000 gals., inv. 162, Mar. 30, Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Ammonia, 7,112 lbs. ammonia aqua, ammonium hydroxide, Contracting Officer, New York Chemical, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y., inv. 128, Mar. 30.

Antifreeze, 300,000 gals., Commanding Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., inv. B-25-153, Mar. 30.

Barium Nitrate, 1,450,000 lbs., Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver, Colo., inv. 6043, Mar. 27.

Chemicals, misc., 7,920 1-lb. bots. ammonia solution, strong, 216 1-lb. bots. bismuth carbonate, 720 cns. calcium carbonate precipitated, 384 ¼-lb. bots. ferric ammonium sulphate, 4,560 1-pt. bots. carbon tetrachloride, tech., 480 6-lb. bots. hydrochloric acid, inv. A-463, Mar. 26; 10 items of 234 5-lb. bots. mercury, 1,584 bots. acetic acid glacial, 3,552 bots. lead acetate, etc., inv. A-465, Mar. 30, Supply Officer, Veterans Adm., Washington 25, D. C.

Magnesium Sulphate, 288,000 lbs., epsom salt, technical grade formula, 5,760 lbs. nickel salts, green crystalline salts, inv. 1435, Apr. 10, Navy Purchasing Officer, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Drugs, misc., 1,100 in 5-lb. bots. acetic acid glacial, 1,008 1-lb. bots. almond oil, 672 4-oz. bots. aminophylline powder, 576 bots. dextrose anhydrous, 672 1-lb. cns. bentonite, 132 5-gm. bots. digitoxin, inv. M-459, Mar. 30; 768 1-oz. bots. anise, 576 bots. cedar oil, 576 bots. cinnamon oil, 768 bots. orange oil, 1,236 cns. olive oil, 1,536 bots. belladonna tincture, 240 bots. ferric citrochloride tincture, 360 bots. aluminum phosphate gel, inv. A-471, Mar. 30; 24 items of 1,752 1-pt. bots. benzoin compound, fluid, 1,104 1-lb. bots. camphor, 456 1-lb. bots. calamine, etc., inv. A-451, Mar. 24; 4,620 bots. boric acid, 3,840 bots. citric acid, 216 bots. coaltar, 672 bots. sodium tungstate, 576 bots. sodium phosphate, 384 bots. thymol iodide, 44,736 bots. hydrogen peroxide solution, 240 bots. same, 432 bots. tannic acid, inv. A-467, Mar. 26; 720 1-pt. cns. castor oil, 660 1-gal. cns. same, 1,104 bots. chloral hydrate, 228 bots. codeine phosphate, 4,032 bots. iodine, 216 bots. magnesium carbonate, 478 dms. magnesium sulphate, 1,488 bots. magnesium trisilicate, 192 bots. merbromin, 900 dms. alcohol, inv. A-469, Mar. 30, Procurement Division, Veterans Adm., Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticide, 4,500 aerosol bombs, valve dispenser type, DDT, inv. 2S-KC-26603, Mar. 30, General Services Adm., Business Service Centers, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.; 7,975 gals., lindane, 20% emulsified concentrate, inv. 48, Mar. 26, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Paints, 30,000 gals. aircraft, gloss, orange-yellow enamel, 1,800 gals. synthetic, semi-gloss, air-drying enamel, inv. B-500, Mar. 31; 22,400 gals. interior gloss, shore use enamel, various colors, inv. JD-501, Apr. 9; 1,152,000 lbs. titanium-calcium (estimated quantity) inv. B-506, Mar. 30; 720,000 lbs. pigment, titanium dioxide, type II, inv. B-54,505, Mar. 30; 50,000 1-gal. cns. thinner, cellulose nitrate dope and lacquer, inv. B-54,507, Mar. 31, Aviation Supply Officer, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Oil paint, interior, flat, wall, 960 gals. in 5-gal. cont., inv. 2-S-KC-26658, Apr. 1, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Centers, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.; approx. 6,200,000 lbs. alkali type paint remover, inv. 179, Mar. 31, Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.; 20½ pts. color in oil, 14 gals. cement paste, 200 lbs. glaziers putty, 600 gals. floor wax, 50 gals. spraying lacquer, inv. 471, Mar. 30, Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.; 100 gals. cement, linoleum, 20 gals. enamel, synthetic, black, 300 lbs. putty, white lead, 8,000 lbs. compound, sweeping, 50 gals. enamel, porch and deck, inv. 53, Mar. 30, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

Salt, 100 tons in 100-lb. burlap bgs., salt, rock, unsized, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Centers, Fed. Office Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash., inv. SE-F-M-6824-I, Mar. 30.

Soda Lime, 1,080 5-lb. bots., Procurement Div., Veterans Adm., Washington 25, D. C., inv. A-479, Mar. 30.

Trichloroethylene, 265,000 lbs. New York Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y., inv. 131, Mar. 31.

Ansul Chemical to Expand Its Southwestern Facilities

The Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wisc., has announced plans for expansion of its sales and distribution facilities in the southwestern United States.

Sales offices will be opened in Dallas, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; Big Spring, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; Kansas City, Mo. and St. Louis, Mo., this month, it was reported. Immediate plans call for the installation of some thirty dealers in a nine-state southwestern area.

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PICOLINE

The Picolines—Alpha and Mixed Grades—are used as basic raw materials in the manufacture of medicinals, drugs, water proofing agents and special purpose solvents.

PHENOL

Produced in grades to meet commercial requirements, Phenol is used principally for the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde resins.

PYRIDINE

Is used principally for the manufacture of sulpha drugs, pharmaceuticals, antiseptics, water proofing chemicals and rubber accelerators.

CRESOLS

Available in three qualities—Ortho Cresol, Meta Para Cresol and Special Grades—the Cresols are extensively used in the production of artificial flavorings, dye intermediates, synthetic tanning agents, insecticides, resins, varnishes, synthetic adhesives, disinfectants, inhibitors of gum formation and photographic chemicals.

NAPHTHALENE

Supplied in qualities suitable for further processing into moth repellents, dyestuffs, Phthalic Anhydride, Phthalates, beta-naphthol and other industrial chemicals.

CREOSOTE OIL

Is used as a preservative of wood products, such as construction timbers, crossarms, poles, ties and piling.

XYLOL

In both Industrial and 10 Degree Grades is used as a solvent for paints, lacquers and varnishes.

BENZOL

Produced in two grades—Nitration and Two Degree—this chemical is very useful in the manufacture of nitrated and chlorinated Benzene, in the preparation of organic chemicals, nylon, styrene, dyes, insecticides and paint remover.

CRESYLIC ACID

Mixtures of cresols and close cut fractions of higher boiling tar acids produced to meet commercial standards. They are used principally for the manufacture of phenolic type resins, plasticizers and as flotation agents.

TOLUOL

Toluol (Nitration Grade) is used in the manufacture of dyes, explosives, organic chemicals and pharmaceuticals, as a special solvent for paints, lacquers, varnishes, resins, waxes and stains, and as an extractant for animal and vegetable oils.

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U·S·S Coal Chemicals USS 3-427

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Q. *What are the Roche thiamine products?*

A. There are two: Roche thiamine hydrochloride and Roche thiamine mononitrate. Both exceed minimum U.S.P. specifications.

Q. *For what kinds of products is Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, intended?*

A. It is ideally suited for oral products, such as tablets, capsules, dry and liquid nutritive supplements and multivitamin preparations.

Q. *When should Roche thiamine mononitrate be used?*

A. When unusual stability problems occur in dry cereal or pharmaceutical products which are exposed to high humidity conditions in storage. It also may have advantages in certain pharmaceutical products where the pH range is above the safe level for the hydrochloride.

Q. *What about Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Ampul Type?*

A. This original Roche development is specially prepared for use in manufacturing parenteral solutions.

Q. *Can I be sure of a steady supply of Roche thiamine products?*

A. You can. Roche thiamine, always of superb quality, is made by the tons. Roche specializes in the development of vitamins and their manufacture, so you can be assured of a steady supply.

Q. *How are the Roche thiamine products packed?*

A. Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, is packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. drums. Smaller quantities in amber, screw cap bottles.

The Ampul Type is sealed under inert gas in wide mouth, screw cap bottles by the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) process.

Q. *Why should I buy Roche vitamins?*

A. Because Roche's scientific production control assures you of uniformly highest quality. Because Roche, pioneer in vitamins by the tons, can meet your need for *any* quantity. Because Roche's research laboratories, both in the United States and abroad, are constantly working to bring you the very latest in vitamin development. Because Roche's representatives and technical personnel are always ready to work with you on solutions to your vitamin compounding and packaging problems. Because Roche has vitamin *know-how*.

Q. *What other vitamins can I get from Roche?*

A. Here is the list: various forms of vitamin A acetate and vitamin A palmitate. Ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate. Riboflavin. Biotin. Niacin and niacinamide. Pyridoxine hydrochloride. *dl*-alpha-Tocopherol, unesterified and acetate.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Last week, for the second time in as many months, the domestic producer of santonin reduced his price schedule substantially. The reduction amounted to $18.50 per pound and imported santonin prices were dropped to meet the cut in domestic price schedules. Thiourea, on spot, was advanced 3 cents per pound by the producer. A similar advance was scheduled for contract prices, effective April 1, 1953. Para-aminosalycylic acid and its sodium salt were reduced 25 cents per pound, across the board. N-acetyl para-aminophenol was advanced 25 cents per pound, also across the board.

Last week saw chemical sales averaging well above those a year ago. Defense program spending has added impetus to the strong civilian demand for many chemicals and is expected to prove a strong stimulus at least to midyear. The final order decontrolling all price ceilings not previously loosed, was announced last week. Prices in the drugs and fine chemicals market have, however, weighed more on the downward side as a result of the depressed state of the market. Most chemicals have been selling at well below ceiling levels and it is expected that future price advances will hinge upon the supply and demand situation in a free market.

The RFC announced last week that it would take offers on 20,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol needed for its alcohol butadiene units in connection with the synthetic rubber program. This was second time this year that the RFC has come into the market for alcohol. The 20,000,000 gallon lot is expected to be taken at the rate of approximately 5,000,000 gallons in April and 7,500,000 gallons in May and June.

Civilian demand for ethyl alcohol has been at strong levels in recent months and prices are slated to be upped 20 percent the first of April, on contract sales. Isopropyl alcohol is also due for an advance, on the same date, although a considerably lesser amount. Demand for acetone has been quite strong and producers report that they are shipping all their production as fast as can be arranged. Demand for the ester solvents has shown improvement but not to as great a degree as in the case of ethanol. It has been reported that price advances should be forthcoming on the butyl solvents and on ethyl acetate since their production is intimately connected with that of ethyl alcohol. Whether consumer demand will be strong enough to enable ester solvent producers to boost price schedules without losing business to petrochemical solvents remained a matter for conjecture, however.

Acetone—Demand for acetone was said to be going quite well. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and prices were firm.

Production of acetone during December, 1952, totaled 48,550,669 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This was a substantial amount over the monthly average for the year as shown by the figure for the preliminary 1952 total which amounted to 437,946,504 pounds.

Acetyl (N)para-aminophenol—A price advance on this item of 25c. per pound went into effect last week. This was the first price change on this compound since it was reintroduced into the market last year. The current schedule was $1.75 per pound, in lots of 1,000 pounds of more. Smaller lot prices ranged from $1.77 to $1.85 per pound.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol continues quite good. The announcement last week of the RFC's intention to buy additional quantities of alcohol for its synthetic rubber producing plants assured producers of continued good consumption of alcohol at least into the second quarter. Producers were optimistically predicting a good year, based on the substantially improved civilian demand and the strong likelihood that the government would need additional quantities of alcohol for its synthetic rubber program.

Four additional alcohol butadiene units have been put into operation in the past six months. In January, 15,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol was purchased by the RFC to be used in these units. The latest announcement calls for offers of 20,000,000 gallons to be delivered during the second quarter this year. Approximate rate of delivery was said to be set at 5,000,000 gallons in April and 7,500,000 gallons during the following two months.

On the civilian level consumption of alcohol in the lacquer trade has improved substantially. The new price schedule for ethyl alcohol is due to become effective April 1, 1953, and will be up 8c. per gallon, across the board.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 734,850 pounds, as compared with 2,341,200 the previous week, and 4,330,650 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 2,774,400 pounds, as against the 1,904,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 2,124,800 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 35,706,150 pounds, compared with 46,207,200 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 19,911,250 pounds, as against the 22,409,800 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production in January aggregated 3,912,561 pounds compared to 3,806,589 pounds in December and 3,753,801 pounds during January, 1952.

Classified by type, production during January this year consisted of 2,798,953 pounds edible gelatin, 213,280 pounds technical grade, 240,658 pounds pharmaceutical type and 668,670 pounds photographic grade. Production in January, 1952, included 2,523,607 pounds edible gelatin, 189,927 pounds technical grade, 181,781 pounds pharmaceutical material and 858,486 pounds photo grade,

Gelatin shipments in January, 1953, totaled 3,719,208 pounds and included 2,686,751 pounds edible gelatin, 208,776 pounds technical grade, 254,744 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 568,937 pounds photographic gelatin. Correspondingly, total shipments during January last year aggregated 3,639,288 pounds and consisted of 2,679,180 pounds edible gelatin, 229,992 pounds technical grade, 252,545 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 477,571 pounds photographic grade.

Total stocks of gelatin in January, 1953, amounted to 9,114,724 pounds, compared to the 11,337,712 pounds at the end of the corresponding month in 1952.

Of the former, stocks consisted of 4,772,035 pounds edible gelatin, 1,024,818 pounds technical grade, 1,000,542 pounds pharmarceutical grade and 2,317,329 pounds photographic gelatin. Stocks for the latter month included 6,401,765 pounds of edible material, 1,153,913 pounds technical grade, 815,270 pounds of pharmaceutical grade and 2,966,764 pounds photo grade.

Glycerin—Demand for refined glycerin was reported to be moving at strong levels. Despite heavy imports from all parts of the world of both crude and refined glycerin, supplies continue to be far from exceeding demand. Price schedules remain unchanged but it was touch and go as to whether the continued high crude would force an advance in the refined grades.

However warranted an advance in refined quotations might be, there were some sources in the trade who were of the opinion that increases would be made only if absolutely necessary. There has been a growing reluctance to initiate any action which might discourage consumers from using glycerin. Over the past several years, other polyols have cut heavily into consumer fields formerly dominated by glycerin. The high price to which glycerin rose in 1950 was effective in bringing about the loss of considerable business in the aftermath. Consumption of glycerin during this past quarter of the year has been better than expected. If the glycerin use pattern runs true to form, glycerin consumption should start to fall off in certain industries, notably drugs, in coming months. Supplies should

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, 25c. per lb.
Thiourea, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, para-aminosalicylic, 25c. per lb.
Santonin, $18.50 per lb.
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
90.38	90.99	91.28	98.22

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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Digitalin ☐
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Digitoxin ☐
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Inositol — A reduction of $1.10 per pound in the price of inositol becomes effective today. This was the first price change in this item in more than a year. The current schedule for this compound was as follows:—Lots of 500 pounds or more, $4.50 per pound, lots of less than 500 pounds, $4.75. Five-pound bottles were quoted at $5 per pound. All prices are on a delivered basis.

Isoniazid — Demand for bulk isoniazid continued poor, generally speaking. Consumption of this compound to date has not fulfilled earlier expectations. Widely hailed last year for its presumed effectiveness in the treatment of tuberculosis, the manufacture of isoniazid was undertaken by several drug manufacturers.

Quotations began falling last year as supplies became plentiful and demand eased. Heavy imports of isoniazid helped to further depress the domestic market and recently prices have fallen to uneconomic levels for domestic producers. Quotations on this item currently range from $26.50 to $34 per kilo, in lots of 25 kilos or more. Smaller quantities range from $28 to $35 per kilo. Lately there has been a considerable falling off of imports from Germany, according to sources in the trade. There have been imports from Italy and England but less of this material has been landed recently.

The outlook for this market finds some producers confident of an upturn in prices consonant with an increase in consumption. It has been stressed that various medical reports on the clinical aspects of isoniazid were expected to be favorable to the use of isoniazid in the treatment of various respiratory diseases.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin continues unabated. Despite imports from all parts of the world, supplies were reported to be still below consumer requirements. Producers here have been hamstrung by the ceiling prices which were in effect on this material up until recently. With ceilings off, it was hoped that lanolin supplies, especially from abroad, would increase, since lanolin producers will be able to pay the high prices asked and reflect these increases in the price schedules for the finished material.

Promotion of lanolin's use in the cosmetic and hair preparations fields has stepped up the demand for this item substantially in recent years. It was expected that the lanolin output in coming months should go far toward relieving the short supply situation. Lanolin producers have failed as yet to boost their schedules into line with the high cost of the crude. At least one declared that he would fill the balance of March orders at current levels. April 1 was expected to see an advance in price schedules, however.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was generally weak. Trading was light with most buying confined to immediate needs and offerings were liberal. Few areas reported creameries holding stocks more closely due to ability to offer to the Credit Commodity Corporation.

The market in dry whole milk powder was weak. Offerings were liberal, with demand slow.

Manufacturers' stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids at the end of January totaled 132,265,000 pounds, the highest in 19 years of record, between four and five times the stocks of a year earlier and between three and four times those of the five-year average. The second highest stocks in this 19-year period on January 31 were in 1949, when 50,139,000 pounds were reported. Spray-dried nonfat milk stocks totaled 102,992,000 pounds at the end of January, four times larger than those of a year earlier, and the five-year average for the date. Holdings of roller-dried nonfat milk, at 29,273,000 pounds on January 31 were the highest of record for the date, nearly six times those of a year earlier and nearly three times the five-year average. Stocks of dry skim milk for animal feed equalled 1,639,000 pounds, a decline of 32 percent from a year earlier

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but a gain of 161 percent from the January 31 five-year average.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices increased ½c. per gallon during the week ended March 17, 1953, at most terminals. This was the first price indication of the strengthening of the blackstrap market at the source. The New Orleans price was up ½c. to 11½c. per gallon although it was rumored that there were still some molasses available at the 11c. price.

At New York, prices ranged from 12c. to 12½c. per gallon. Demand for feed molasses was slightly lower except in the midwest where good demand continued. Supplies were adequate at most points with the exception of Savannah which was reported to have a limited supply. Blackstrap prices at the source have been firming for some time. The relatively slow demand for feed molasses, however, has kept the price at domestic terminals unchanged up to last week.

Demand for blackstrap at east coast points was generally moderate while the west coast reported moderate to good demand. Sales of Cuban blackstrap have been reported at 9¾c. per gallon f.o.b. Cuba, during the past week. Puerto Rican producers on direct sales to buyers in the United States quoted blackstrap at 9.6c. per gallon, or $16.41 per ton.

Para-aminosalicylic Acid—This compound and its sodium salt were reduced 25c. per pound last week in an across-the-board price cut. The current price schedule on the acid was $4 per pound, in 1,000 pound lots with smaller lots ranging from $4.05 to $4.50 per pound. The sodium salt was quoted at $3.75 per pound, in 1,000 pound lots. Smaller lots were listed from $3.80 to $4.25 per pound.

Penicillin—Demand for penicillin was said to be moving at good levels. Prices have shown considerable firming during the past few months in contrast to the greatly depressed price levels of last year. Considerable quantities of penicillin have been moving into export channels, according to trade sources. Despite competition abroad by foreign producers, the high quality of American produced penicillin has placed it foremost in demand abroad.

A task group has recently been set up to aid the Office of International Trade in working out a program for controlling, among other items, exports of penicillin so as to prevent them from being diverted to countries in the Communist dominated bloc. Government officials have been endeavoring to work out some arrangement with the foreign governments whereby closer supervision will be maintained on the exports to prevent their transshipment to the Iron Curtain countries. Present thinking is said to be in the direction of establishing country quotas based upon some measure of the country's needs and licensing shipments against this quota. The Tariff Commission reported recently that production of penicillin and salts during December, 1952, totaled 33,001,997,000,000 Oxford units. A preliminary estimate of total 1952 production amounted to 349,958,941,000,000 Oxford units.

Perchloroethylene—Demand for this polychlorinated olefin was said to be fair to good but predominantly the latter based on opinions heard in the trade. Supplies were ample for current requirements and prices were unchanged. Producers look for a decidedly better year in 1953 as compared with last year, a substantial part of which was tied up by the effects of the steel strike. Metal degreasing and other solvent operations have been consuming large quantities of this chemical, it was said. Production of perchloroethylene during December, 1952, totaled 11,894,060 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. The preliminary figure for the 1952 total amounted to 105,695,782 pounds.

Propyleneglycol—Demand for this glycol was steady. Due to the many and diversified uses for propyleneglycol, demand remains more or less steady throughout the year. Supplies were adequate for current requirements and expected to continue so, barring any unforeseen technological development, which might step up requirements.

Production of propyleneglycol during December last year aggregated 7,012,632 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This was slightly less than the monthly average for 1952, based on a preliminary production figure of 91,413,450 pounds for the year.

Santonin—The domestic manufacturer of santonin reduced his price schedule last week for the second time in as many months. The current price for domestic santonin ranged from $76.50 to $80 per pound. Imported santonin was similarly reduced and was priced at competitive levels.

Sugar—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its monthly report on the status of the 1953 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market.

The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas during January-February amounted to 1,145,864 short tons, raw value (partly estimated), as compared with 942,729 short tons charged against such quotas during the same period of last year.

Thiourea—The price of this compound was advanced 3c. per pound, on spot. Contract prices will be advanced a similar amount, effective April 1, 1953. Spot prices were currently 46½c. per pound in drum carlots and 48½c., in less than carlots.

Lederle Gamma Globulin Going to Polio Foundation

The Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has announced that its present stock and production, to June 30, of immune serum globulin (gamma globulin) will be sold to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.

The National Foundation will provide funds for stockpiling the anti-polio biological. However, the actual distribution will be done by a government appointed allocating committee working through local state, county and city health officers.

How's it fixed for **vitamin E?**

It's an established fact that mammalian newborn are poorly endowed with vitamin E in their body tissues. In human newborn, the plasma tocopherol level is only about 0.4 mg per 100 cc at birth.

The interesting thing is that this low tocopherol level increases to above 1.0 mg within six days in breast-fed infants, while in formula-fed babies the plasma level rises to only 0.75 mg in eight months.

Since little was known about the comparative tocopherol content of human milk and milk products for infant feeding, we decided to look into the question. Here's what we found out: the tocopherol content of early human milk (colostrum) may be as much as 1800 μg per gram of fat; later human milk contains about 80 μg per gram of fat; evaporated and powdered cows' milk contains 23 to 40 μg per gram of fat; proprietary infant foods contain 29 to 171 μg of α-tocopherol per gram of fat.

The care and feeding of infants isn't our business, but it *is* our business to learn everything we can about vitamin E. We do this to be better able to help you with problems concerning the formulation and utilization of vitamin E in your products.

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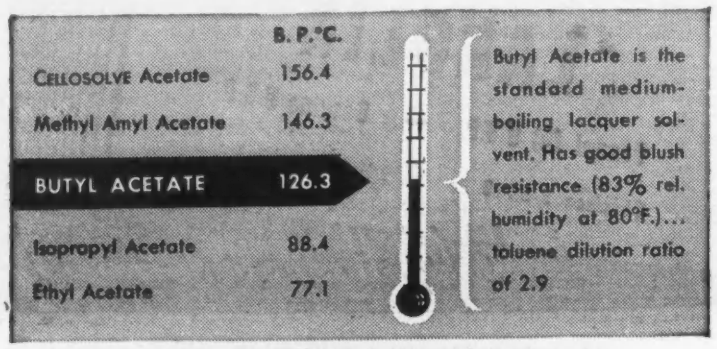
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AEC Chemical Processing Facility Operating in Idaho

The new chemical processing plant at the Atomic Energy Commission's national reactor testing station, Idaho Falls, Idaho, designed to recover fissionable material from used reactor fuel elements, has begun operation, L. E. Johnston, manager of the Idaho operations office, has announced.

The plant, operated by the American Cyanamid Company, New York, incorporates a number of new design concepts expected to produce data important to the economics of reactor utilization. It is designed for direct maintenance, whereas chemical processing plants previously built have had costly provisions for replacement of defective units by remote control mechanisms. Although operations in the new plan must be carried on within thick shielding walls, the plant is expected to demonstrate the feasibility of decontaminating the individual cells in which the chemical processing is carried out, to allow workers to enter and do maintenance work.

Botanical Items Imports Figures for '52 Released

United States imports of vanilla beans, black and white pepper, cassia and cassia vera, nutmeg and mace rose in 1952 over 1951 but imports of ginger root, cinnamon and chips and pimento dropped, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The import value of black and white pepper, cassia and cassia vera and nutmeg increased but the import value of vanilla beans, ginger root, cinnamon and chips, pimento and mace dropped. The price per pound of all of the spices except white pepper and cassia and cassia vera dropped compared to 1951.

Imports in pounds for 1951 compared with 1952 were as follows:—

	1951	1952
Vanilla beans	1,299,000	1,400,000
Black pepper	23,624,000	23,843,000
White pepper	546,000	1,850,000
Ginger root	4,846,000	3,974,000
Cassia and Cassia vera	85,000	288,000
Cinnamon and chips	890,000	649,000
Pimento	1,578,000	1,482,000
Nutmeg	3,136,000	5,413,000
Mace	586,000	655,000

City Chemical Adds to Line

The City Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced the addition of five chemicals to its products line. They are:—p-aminophenol acid oxalate, bismuth lactate, iodine monogromide, tin(ous) fluoride and lead iodate.

Medical Service Representatives Group Formed in Buffalo Area

An organization known as the Medical Service Representatives of the Buffalo Area has been formed in Buffalo, N. Y., by representatives of pharmaceutical manufacturers. The group will meet the fourth Friday of each month. Officers are: President, Frank Gerace; vice-president, E. J. Rose; secretary, James J. Murphy; treasurer, B. B. Leffel, and directors, F. C. Dunn, Richard Foster and James Hotter.

Armour Promotes Two

The promotions of Dr. Elmer H. Schulz to director of research and Dr. Maurice J. Day to assistant director for program development at the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology has been announced by Dr. Haldon A. Leedy, director.

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WHO Group Proposes Four New Int'l Names

The World Health Organization's subcommittee on non-proprietary names has proposed four new names for adoption as international non-proprietary names. Anyone wishing to comment or object to these names should contact Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, of the subcommittee, at 46 Park Avenue, New York 16, referring to the name by its WHO number. Following are the proposed names, together with their WHO numbers and a description of the chemical nature of the compounds:—

Chlortetracycline (WHO No. 236)—Chlorine substituted derivative of tetracyclin.

Ectylurea (WHO No. 237)—Alphaethylcrotonyl urea.

Somatotropin (WHO No. 239)—Chemical identity unknown; partially purified somatropic ("growth") hormone derived from the anterior pituitary gland.

Stanolone (WHO No. 238)—Androstan 17(beta)-o1-3-one.

USP Approves Several Revisions in 14th Edition

The United States Pharmacopeia has approved several interim revisions in the USP XIV. All interim revision announcements that have appeared since publication of the third USP XIV supplement will be included in the fourth USP XIV supplement, which is scheduled to appear this year, and which will be mailed to all registered holders of USP XIV.

The new interim revisions deal with injections, para-aminobenzoic acid, penicillin G potassium, penicillin G sodium and biological methods of vitamins A and D assays. With the exception of the vitamins A and D material, which was released March 16 and becomes official April 1, all interim changes were released and made official as of March 16.

Cortisone With Antibiotic Available From Merck

A new formulation of 'Cortone," the Merck brand of cortisone, with an antibiotic, is now available for the treatment of certain diseases of the eye, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced. The new product is ophthalmic ointment of "Cortone" acetate with bacitracin, which combines the anti-inflammatory activity of "Cortone" with the antimicrobal activity of bacitracin against susceptible organisms. It can be obtained through drug stores on prescription.

The product will be supplied in 3.5 gram tubes which contain 15 milligrams of "Cortone" (cortisone acetate, Merck) and 1,000 units of bacitracin per gram in a petrolatum base.

Blood Pressure Research Spurred by New Process

A shorter and easier method for the extraction of blood pressure-lowering drugs from the Veratum plant was announced at the 123rd national meeting of the American Chemical Society, held last week in Los Angeles. The announcement came from two chemists of Harvard University, Dr. S. Morris Kupchan and Dr. C. V. Deliwala, who reported that the drugs are being widely used in clinical experimental studies on hypertension, although, it was noted, there is not yet complete agreement among doctors on their status in the treatment of the disease.

Trade Briefs

Parke, Davis & Co. has appointed John B. Nichol superintendent of its printing, paper box and paper stores division.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., has appointed Jesse C. Stanley clinical research assistant in the medical research department.

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Agricultural Liming Material Bid Restrictions are Eased

A new definition of the term "regular dealer" in agricultural liming materials, as related to the Walsh-Healey and public contracts act, has been approved by Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin. The new definition has the effect of relaxing present restrictions and making it possible for a greater number to bid on government contracts.

A regular dealer has been defined heretofore in terms of one who "owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and sold to the public in the usual course of business."

Secretary Durkin said that after considering the general method of dealers in agricultural liming materials, he found that it was desirable, in the interest of the government, that a special definition be adopted in order that such dealers may qualify as regular dealers. Accordingly, the following definition has been adopted:—

"A regular dealer in agricultural liming materials may be a person who owns or controls the necessary equipment customarily required for delivering agricultural liming materials to farms or for spreading such materials on fields, who has made arrangements to purchase liming materials of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract from a manufacturer, and who offers such material for sale to the public in the usual course of business."

Glass Container Shipments: Jan.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during January were 5,163,076, as compared with 4,887,501 in December, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,185,091 in January, compared with 915,601 in December; chemicals, 669,949 in January, compared with 612,112 in December; and toiletries, 614,892 in January, compared with 548,212 in December.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during January were 3,438,863, compared with 3,001,812 in December. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 409,515 in January, compared with 326,911 in December; chemicals, 138,334 in January, compared with 144,025 in December, and toiletries, 146,170 in January, compared with 137,449 in December.

Trade Briefs

Bandini Petroleum Company has named Thomas F. Call a director.

Eli Lilly & Co. has made a grant to Oregon State College to support coenzyme A study.

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Diamond Changes Name Of Its Kolker Subsidiary

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced that the name of its subsidiary, Kolker Chemical Works Inc., a New Jersey corporation, has been changed to Diamond Alkali Organic Chemicals Division, Inc. Diamond purchased the Kolker concern in August 1951, as part of its expansion program in the organic chemical field. The subsidiary has plants at Newark, N. J., and Houston Tex., which manufacture a wide range of organic chemicals for agriculture and industry.

Metal Hydrides Posts Go to Alexander, Davis

Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass., has announced the elections of Dr. Peter P. Alexander as chairman of the board of directors and Louis W. Davis as president and general manager.

Dr. Alexander, one of the pioneers in the development of the preparation of uranium metal, is also a director of Ventures, Ltd. Mr. Davis, who was one of the three original employees of the company, had held several posts in the company before being elected president.

Harris Leaves Heyden, Enters Consulting Field

Dr. Robert W. Harris has severed his connections with the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, where he had been a director since 1940 and a vice-president since 1943, to return to consulting, a field he left to become associated with a Heyden predecessor company. Dr. Harris' address is Princeton Pike, Somerville, N. J.

McCormick & Co. Elects Miller to Board of Directors

John D. Miller, executive vice-president and general manager of the A. Schilling & Co., division of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., has been elected to the parent organization's board of directors. The announcement was made by Charles P. McCormick, president and chairman of the board.

Aries Reports Early Manuscript Entries for Annual Book Award

A number of manuscripts already submitted for the first annual book award of R. S. Aries & Associates, New York, to be presented in September 1953 for the first and second best books in the field of economics of the chemical process industries, it has been announced by Dr. Robert S. Aries, president of the firm. The purpose of the award is to encourage chemists, chemical engineers, economists and chemical executives who are experts on economic aspects of the industry to put their knowledge in print.

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ALOES—104 crts, Mossel Bay

ALOIN—10 kgs, P H Petry, Glasgow

AMINOACETIC ACID—11 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middelsbrough

BIFLUORIDE—100 cks, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam

PERSULPHATE—45 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London

SULPHATE—45 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London

ANILIN DYES—19 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
52 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
20 dms Kaufmann & Vinson, Hamburg
2 dms, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
2 cns, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 dms, Rotterdam

ANISE OIL—10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam

ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Unaune & Sons, Ciudad Trujillo
400 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
45 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Luanda

ANTIMONY ORE—2,161 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
740 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta

REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp

ARABIC GUM—129 bgs, Bank of N. Y, Port Sudan
455 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
51 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, First National Boston, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Port Sudan

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,700 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
300 bgs, Lourenco Marques

BEESWAX—17 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
85 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
34 bgs, E A Bromund, Puerto Barrios
10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
39 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo

BENZOIN GUM—10 bdls, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Singapore

BERGAMOT OIL—12 hlf cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina

BERRYLLIUM ORE—1,474 bgs, Penson & Co, Buenos Aires
362 bgs, Derby & Co, Walvis Bay
18 dms, Derby & Co, Walvis Bay
44 dms, Walvis Bay

BILE, OX—2 bbls, C M Loeb Rhoades, Stockholm
8 dms, E M Browne & Co, Puerto Barrios

BISMUTH METAL—122 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Corp, Callao

BLEACHING POWDER—87 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

BUTTONLAC—150 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta

CADMIUM METAL—7 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Corp, Callao
20 cs, Metal Transport Corp, Bremen

CANANGA OIL—2 dms, U S Rubber Co, Tandjong Priok

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wagner Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam

OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mangalore
17 hf chts, Landes & Balint, Colombo

CARNAUBA WAX—111 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Fortaleza

CASEIN—2,000 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, H S Cramer, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, N Y Trust Co, London
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Havre
1,300 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—703 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore

CASSIA—200 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
450 bls, Landes & Balint, Hong Kong
85 bls, Rotterdam

CASTOR BEANS—1,564 bgs, Interoceanic Commodity Corp, Mombasa
733 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Mombasa
1,900 bgs, Mombasa
282 bgs, M N Hakkak & Co, Rotterdam
420 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port au Prince

OIL—225 tons, Fuerst Bros, Bombay
210 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
100 tons, H G Albu Co, Recife
611 bbls, Rotterdam

CHILLIES—125 bgs, Murwal Inc, Mombasa
200 bgs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
104 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos

CHINA CLAY—560 bgs, English China Clay Sales, Avonmouth

CHLORAL HYDRATE—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London

CHLOROPHYLL—17 dms, Airkem Inc, London

CHOLIC ACID—36 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires

CHROMIC ACID—100 dms, Foreign Shipping Service, Rotterdam

CINCHONA PRODUCTS—5 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam

CINNAMON QUILL—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo

CITRON OIL—10 cs, Messina

CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Colombo
67 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo

CLOVES—166 bls, Meer Corp, Zanzibar
48 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Zanzibar
359 bls, Fuerst Bros, Zanzibar
100 bls, George Uhe Co, Zanzibar
200 bls, First National Boston, Zanzibar
50 bgs, Kelly's American Ltd, Colombo

COALTAR DYES—16 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
21 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher

COCHINEAL—154 bgs, Callao

CODLIVER OIL—350 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
140 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik

COPAIBA BALSAM—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Manaus
10 dms, Lautier Fils Inc, Belem-Para

COPAL GUM—181 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
1,667 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Matadi
700 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
300 bgs, S Winterbourne, Matadi
600 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
147 bgs, Brown Bros, Macassar
95 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
20 bgs, S Winterbourne, London
227 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Matadi
26 bkts, Macassar

CORIANDER SEED—330 bgs, H S Cramer, Casablanca
220 bgs, R T French, Casablanca
863 bgs, Casablanca

COTTON LINTERS — 289 bls, Kauders Steuber, Hamburg
1,446 bls, J H Schroder, Matadi
1,130 bls, Matadi

CRESYLIC ACID—159 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
50 dms, George F Smith, Inc, Liverpool

DAMMAR GUM—64 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
32 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
25 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore

DEXTRIN—540 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Rotterdam

EARTH COLOR—325 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam

PAINT—1,365 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca

EPSOM SALT—793 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen

FENUGREEK SEED—97 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca

FISHMEAL—600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Walvis Bay
666 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Agadir

FUEL OIL—127,560 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
121,456 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
102,818 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
418,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
371,275 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
202,483 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
97,848 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon

GALL, OX—7 dms, J M Rogers Co, Durban

GARNETLAC—230 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta

GELATIN—200 bgs, H Rothschild, Rotterdam
77 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
413 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam

GINGER ROOT—245 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
88 bgs, Wm E Martin, Lagos
1,020 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Freetown

GLUE—551 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London

BONE—455 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Rotterdam

STOCK—226 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla

GLYCERIN—56 tons, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
100 dms, J E Fox, Rotterdam
9 dms, C J Schellings & Co, London
51 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Dublin

GRAPHITE—40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Mombasa
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinoss, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen

HENNA LEAVES—41 bls, Port Sudan

ILMENITE SAND—9,200 tons, National Lead Co, Koilthottam

IPECAC ROOT—6 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
14 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal

IRON BLUE—46 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool

JAPAN WAX—23 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe

KAOLIN—480 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London

LEATHERMEAL—115 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Hull

LEMON OIL—7 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Messina
12 cs, Palermo

LEMONGRASS OIL—18 dms, Consumers Import Co, Cochin
11 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Doran Schuiedel, Cochin
12 dms, National City Bank, Cochin

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—140 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Larnaca
672 bgs, Genoa

MACE—14 cs, C T Wilson, Macassar
14 cs, A G Dunn, Macassar
42 cs, Public National Bank, Macassar
29 cs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
7 cs, Macassar

MAGNESITE—8,000 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE — 200 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Hamburg

MANGANESE ORE—600 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London

MANGROVE BARK—715 bgs, Chemical Bank, Beira
700 bgs, First National Boston, Lourenco Marques
4,300 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco

EXTRACT—1,400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan

MERCURY CHLORIDE—5 cs, Chemicore Corp, Rotterdam

MILK SUGAR—300 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, London
50 bbls, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam

MOLASSES—44,450 bbls, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Rotterdam

MUIRAPUAMA ROOT—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Manaus

MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, London

MYROBALANS—2,295 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay

EXTRACT—79 bgs, Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—160 bgs, J E Fox, Middlesbrough
640 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Middelsbrough
667 bgs, Hamburg
1,005 bgs, Rotterdam

NAPHTHENIC ACID — 3,500 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba

NAPHTHOL—2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Hamburg
18 bbls, Nova Chemical Corp, Genoa
93 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

NICKEL CARBONATE—7 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam

SULPHATE—29 bgs, Leviant & Co, London
20 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
250 futs, American Firstoline Corp, Marseilles

NUTMEGS—134 bgs, Catz American Co, Macassar
63 bgs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
130 bgs, Public National Bank, Macassar
67 bgs, Macassar

OLIVE OIL—423 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
50 dms, Public National Bank, Seville
75 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
28 dms, Asaro Bros, Palermo
35 dms, Uddo Taormina Co, Palermo
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
135 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville

OPOPANAX GUM — 60 bgs, van Ameringen Haebler, Aden

OZOKERITE—5 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Hamburg

PALM OIL—457 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
593 tons, E F Drew & Co, Hull
203 tons, Argo Products Corp, Hull
100 dms, Matadi

PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam

PAPAIN—8 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
34 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
5 crts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dares Salaam
8 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
6 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, Matadi
60 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
16 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo

PAPRIKA—100 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
145 bgs, Griffith Laboratories, Rijeka

PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—15 cks, Rotterdam

PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang
4 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Penang

PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, Antwerp

PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
800 bls, National Distributors Inc, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
725 bls, C Fabard, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
3,400 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
365 bls, Lewis Intern Corp, Bremen
3,437 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
9,554 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
850 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
250 bls, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
240 bgs, Brown Bros, Cochin
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
208 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Mangalore
440 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trdg Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
400 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
1,512 bgs, Alleppey
1,040 bgs, Cochin

PEPPER, RED—151 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Matadi
WHITE—80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
33 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Pangkal Pinang
23 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
176 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—328,600 bbls, California Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
124,054 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
148,315 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
307,509 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
125,154 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLMETHYLAMINO PROPANOL — 6 cks, Antwerp
PIGMENTS—770 bgs, Advance International Ltd, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—50 bbls, Terra Chemicals inc, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Antofagasta
POTATO STARCH—240 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
200 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
125 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
123 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
75 bls, Dar es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—376 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
7,582 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,600 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flks, Calcutta
QUININE SULPHATE—8 cs, Jacoberg Overseas inc, Kobe
RAPE SEED—150 bls, E F Mangelsdorf, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—66 bls, F L Kraemer, London
309 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
SABADILLA SEED—100 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaira
SAGO FLOUR—278 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—28 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—8 cs, U S Rubber Co, Madras
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—50 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kobe
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
325 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutttta
100 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
600 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
600 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
830 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelmann, Calcutta
500 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—600 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Cristobal
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Kosichang
275 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—200 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
60 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Larnaca
SODIUM BICARBONATE—493 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—89 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—7,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SOLEILVER OIL—2 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
STARCH—450 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—20,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—15 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—230 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kosichang
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Kosichang
TARA POWDER—450 bgs, Salaverry
SEED—111 bgs, Salaverry
THEOBROMINE—5 dms, Rotterdam
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—50 dms, Niagara Smelting & Refining Co, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—70 cs, Chase National Bank, Barranquilla
UREA—16,200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middelsbrough
1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Genoa
500 bgs, Genoa
VEGETABLE WAX—172 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
188 bgs, Societe Generale, Rio de Janeiro
VERVEIN LEAVES—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—587 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
2,267 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
325 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mossel Bay
WHITING—400 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
2,320 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—40 dms, N I Malmstrom, London
15 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Genoa
69 dms, J J Gavin, Nagoya
42 dms, Genoa
WAX—40 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
30 dms, N I Malmstrom, Glasgow

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—1,100 bgs, Credit Suisse, Alexandria
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, State Export Co, Agadir
1,040 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Agadir
6,503 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Lobito
IRON OXIDE—2,475 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—3,000 tons, Lobito
PEATMOSS—400 bls, J S Connor, Bremen
5,691 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,693 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,400 bgs, Buenos Aires
SIENNA—200 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Leghorn
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Henry Sundheimer, Hamburg
UREA—2,800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Boston

BONE—467 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—200 bgs, I M Sobin & Co, Buenos Aires
GLUESTOCK—90 bgs, Train Smith Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM—446 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HOOF, HORNMEAL—500 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Fortaleza
NAPHTHALENE—1,180 bgs, T D Downing, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—675 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—10 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
20 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE — 1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA—1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Genoa
500 bgs, Genoa
WATTLE EXTRACT—3,543 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
537 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—366 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
CALCIUM FLUORIDE—499 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—266 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
700 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CHILLIES—60 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Kobe
COPRA—2,624,589 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
783,742 lbs, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Siain
CAKE—12,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
GLYCERIN, SOAPLYE—55 dms, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,042,507 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
17,230,463 tons, The Texas Co, Sidon
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Antwerp
POTASSIUM NITRATE—441 bgs, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,042 bgs, Tanimex Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,693 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
UREA—1,200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, A W Horton & Co, Liverpool

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,100 bgs, Credit Suisse, Alexandria
FISHMEAL—4,339 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Lobito
POTATO STARCH—900 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRAGASOL—40 bgs, Cavalier Shipping Co, Liverpool
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—8 cs, Watson Geach, Middlesbrough
CASTOR OIL—230 tons, Recife
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp
GYPSUM—100 bgs, C B Chrystal, Manchester
MOLASSES—1,398,032 gals, Publicker Co, Pastelillo
313,728 gals, Publicker Co, Santiago
669,938 gals, Port Peraza
1,301,866 gals, Cienfuegos
1,088,238 gals, Antilla
605,561 gals, Preston
275,997 gals, Manati
PEATMOSS—925 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—182,635 bbls, Shad Agency, Mena Al Ahmadi
234,252 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
113,008 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
168,637 bbls, Texas Co, Sidon
108,842 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Banica
107,857 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Cartagena
255,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,397 bbls, Texas Co, Panatacual
111,814 bbls, Texas Co, Las Piedras
698,529 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
325,793 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
211,574 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
UREA—6,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

ARABIC GUM—30 bgs, Benton Co, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—295 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Benton Co, Antwerp
CASTOR BEANS—400 bgs, Fidelity Trading Co, Cristobal
50 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
700 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cristobal
700 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manta
680 bgs, Manta
CELERY SEED—84 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILL—25 bls, D Hecht & Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
200 tons, P X Smith Co, Zamboanga
800 tons, Vegetable Products Co, Zamboanga
550 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Siain
300 tons, Cargill Inc, Jolo
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Castanas
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—49 bls, La Union
FISHMEAL—49 tons, Van Waters & Rogers, Callao
103 tons, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
148 tons, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
304 tons, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
79 tons, Wessel Duval & Co, Huacho
43 tons, San Antonio
IRON OXIDE—30 tons, Bank of California, Malaga
9 tons, Wileman Bros & Elliott, Malaga
OLIVE OIL—225 dms, Malaga
PEPPER, BLACK—60 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
32 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
POPPY SEED—25 bgs, Benton Co, Antwerp
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, San Juan
TAPIOCA FLOUR—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Djakarta
UREA—3,660 bgs, Wilson and Geo Meyer & Co, Oslo
SYNTHETIC—1,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In January Below December

January production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 10 percent below that of December and 10 percent below the figure for January, 1952, according to the Bureau of census. During the month the industry turned out 1,797,506 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 869,854 light-type steel barrels and drums and 4,993,179 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,045,890 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 919,302 light-type steel barrels and drums and 5,300,700 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in December.

Germicide Data Offered

Typical disinfectant formulations of "Santophen 1" germicide, for use against a wide variety of bacteria and fungi, are contained in a booklet published by Monsanto Chemical Company. In addition, the sixteen-page booklet contains information on the product's physical and chemical properties, toxicity, skin irritation and germicidal potency. Copies are available on request from the company's organic chemicals division in St. Louis, Mo.

FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Caffeine—Natural
Caffeine—Synthetic
Cesium Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Coumarin
Theobromine
Theobromine—Sod. Sal.
Theophylline
Vanillin—Eugenol

Lithium Products
Lithium Benzoate
Bromide
Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
Hydroxide
Metal & Metal Alloys
Salicylate
Stearate
Sulphate

Rare Earth Products
Cerium Carbonate
Chloride
Hydrate
Nitrate
Oxide
Rare Earth Carbonate
Chloride
Fluoride
Nitrate
Lanthanum Salts
Neodymium Salts
Thorium Nitrate

Aromatics
Ionones
Methyl Ionones
Isolates
Synthetics

Synthetic Detergents
Maypon 4 C
Maypon K
Maypon M
Maypon OW

FOR THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

MAYPON 4 C
PROTEIN — FATTY ACID — CONDENSATE
Recommended for emulsifying purposes in the production of
SHAMPOOS • PERMANENT COLD WAVE SOLUTIONS • LIQUID BATH PREPARATIONS COSMETIC CREAMS
In all concentrations, Maypon 4 C satisfies the Draize Woodward eye irritation test.

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MAYPON K
PROTEIN — FATTY ACID — CONDENSATE
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Trading assumed a definitely routine character in the botanical market last week. Price changes developed little out of the ordinary. Out of thirty-four changes in quotations, twenty-two were reductions, against twelve advances. The degree of change was heaviest on the down side of price movements and the market index fell 0.08 point to 107.48.

Important among advances was that in ginger root, all varieties of which showed strength here and at the origins. Trading revival in black pepper brought higher values locally and in India. Other advances were the result of routine competition under light demand.

Senega root on spot reflected the declines started at the turn of the year in the primary market where absence of export orders caused holders of the remainder of the 1952 crop to reduce their price views. Absence of dollar credits seemed to account for the apathy of foreign buyers. Green cardamom moved once more in buyers' favor; other kinds were unchanged. Marjoram was more competitive at price declines. Mexican pimento lost some of the strength developed when the government imposed an export tax. Clove was lower on slightly improved supply.

Figures provided by the Census Bureau, among other things, told a story about prewar prices compared with those for 1952. Working from data consisting of quantities exported from numerous origins to the United States, and relating the total tonnages with, probably, values on consular invoices, the following figures were developed:—

	Value per lb. 1952	Value per lb. Av. 1935-39	Price Increase
Cassia	$0.16	$0.08	100%
Cinnamon	.26	.12	116%
Ginger root	.20	.06	233%
Nutmeg	.25	.11	127%
Mace	.75	.39	92%
Pepper, black	1.37	.05	2,640%
white	1.68	.09	1,544%
Pimento	.22	.10	120%

Balsams

Copaiba—Although considerable competition existed in this market, its effect did not go so far as to force further price declines. Quotations seemed rather steady most of last week under the influence of a fair amount of jobbing business.

Fir—Canadian balsam continued to display the strength that brought higher spot quotations during the previous trading period but the movement upward was not extended last week. The market was $32 to $33 per gallon. A nominal price of $3.25 to $3.30 per gallon was noted on Oregon balsam but unsold lots were at a minimum and usual suppliers had nothing. Nor will they have any stock before new production ends the several months of extreme shortage.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Sellers said once more that the carryover this year will be one of the smallest ever. Less than expected production in 1952 plus sustained consumption of that crop has worked the market into what may be a potentially strong position. Much of future price developments will turn on the 1953 peel and the prices paid the peelers. It was felt last week that the new crop will not show an average cost lower than that in 1952.

Sassafras—Spring requirements have been about completed and the primary market from now on will direct its attention to greeting in a good sized crop of excellent quality. Collection activity is still some weeks away. The carryover will be light.

Berries

Vanilla—The spot market has entered a fairly normal period in which demand undergoes a lull and business is often confined solely to jobbing transactions. Despite the lessening of local activity, source markets were reported holding firm last week and also not to be making many unsolicited offerings of shipment goods. Most operators here still are convinced that the beans will be good property in the months ahead and, hence, are standing fast while awaiting a revival of activity in general.

According to the Census Bureau, 1952 imports totaled 1,400,000 pounds, compared with 1,299,000 pounds in 1951 and the 1935-1939 average of 1,007,000 pounds. The Bureau gave the average value of imports in 1952 as $2.33 per pound, compared with $2.64 in 1951 and the 1935-1939 average of $2.48.

Juniper — Although lacking further price developments, the market was reported to be quite firm last week, that condition being based on what it cost to replace good quality beans abroad and the absence of any excessive stocks of such material. The local market was 15c. to 17c. per pound.

Flowers

Clover—One of the earlier flower crops, the attitude of collectors has yet to be developed. This was possibly due to the fact that they could buy little in 1952 and supplied buyers' needs mainly from a large carryover from the 1951 crop. Early season buying prices are apt to be dictated by the amount of unsold merchandise still in first hands.

Saffron—All varities were reasonably steady in price even though demand rather widely from day to day and most varied requirements fell within jobbing description. Stocks were said to protect probable needs well ahead.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The market remained very steady and still seemed to be broadly held on the basis 32c. to 40c. per pound depending on seller and probably, as to test of the leaves quoted. Demand had a routine character.

Laurel—Portuguese leaves appeared to have disappeared from the local market which was declared to be 10c. per pound on a strictly nominal basis. Other varieties were fractionally higher as follows: Turkish, 12c. to 12½ per pound; Greek—and Yugoslavian, 9½c. to 10c.

Marjoram—The market was easier and slightly lower under competition. New quotations, based on moderate sales, were as follows: Chilean, 20c. to 21c. per pound; French, 27c. to 27½c.; Peruvian, 19c. to 19½c.

Oregano—Except for a limited quantity of Iranian material reported available at 26c. per pound, the market lacked prompt delivery merchandise and all prices were nominal. Restoration of stocks must await new crops.

Sage—Cretan and Greek sage were shaded to 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Spanish stemless was higher at 13c. to 13½c. but

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Rhattoon, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, spot, 4c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, stemless, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Senega root, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, ½c. per lb.
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, ½c. per lb.
Yugoslavian, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, 1c. per lb.
French, 1c. per lb.
Peruvian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Gondar, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, ½c. per lb.
Greek, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame, Nicaragua, natural, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
107.48	107.56†	106.:0	117.8

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Mar. 13

New York

Cassia, 46 lots, 1,075 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 134 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 2 lots, 220 bags: filthy.
Rhubarb root, 40 bags: filthy.
Valerian root, 40 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Penicillin, 1 package: not from certified batch.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Solanaceous Alkaloids, Hopkins

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- Hyoscyamine
- Scopolamine

These alkaloids are finding increasing use in respiratory and coronary stimulants, in antispasmodics, cerebral sedatives, anesthetics and motion-sickness remedies.

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- GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
- GUM GHATTI
- GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
- GUM TRAGACANTH
- GUM EGYPTIAN (Talha)
- GUM KARAYA (Indian)

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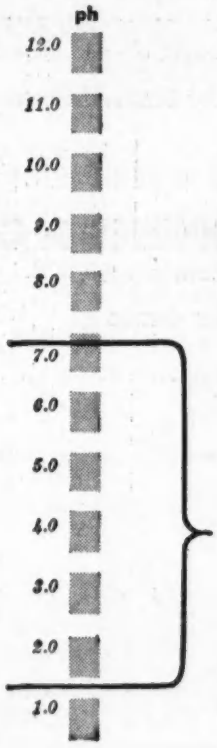

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the Turkish produce was down to 11½c. to 12c. Dalmatian held steady at 40c. and other varieties showed no price change.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise—Price shading developed last week after spot stocks had been restored to a prompt delivery basis. The market was 32c. to 33c. per pound under moderate demand. Stocks were reported to be only conservative in size.

Papain—Agents for Belgian Congo shippers indicated, that they had received some shipment proposals from that source but potential buyers in this country considered the prices named as too high. The fact was that some buyer resistance to present prices has been encountered by some importers. Prices quoted as to potency and seller remained unchanged in the open market.

Roots

Mandrake—Dealers are more interested in what new crop will cost them this year than they are in the further sales of the moderate production in 1952. They are holding consumer prices about steady all along the line and are not apparently worried about the goods still in hand.

Ipecac—Undertones continued firm in all markets and for the time being at least sellers seemed to think that current quotations would be steadily to firmly maintained at all points.

Senega—Local quotations became $1.95 to $2 per pound with $2 being considered a fair price in view of the levels to which primary market shippers' prices have fallen since the first of the year. Absence of a normal export market has been laid at the lack of dollar credits at the disposal of foreign buyers.

Seeds

Cardamom—The sole change in prices came in green cardamom and both the Ceylon and the Alleppey items were lowered to $1.45 per pound.

Celery—The market moved up slightly with absorption of cheaper goods. French stood at 37c. to 40c. per pound and Indian at 26c. to 26½c. per pound.

Cumin—Turkish seed was advanced a small fraction to 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound. Iranian remained at 14½c. to 15c. Other kinds were still nominal. Export interest was in abeyance.

Spices

Cassia — Canton-Kwangsi rolls were shaded to 39c. to 40c. per pound. All medium Saigons were lowered to 54c. and broken material became cheaper at 50c. Total imports of cassia in 1952 were 268,000 pounds, comparing with 85,000 pounds in 1951. Value in 1952 was 16c. per pound; in 1951, 14c. The 1935-1939 average value was 8c. and the four year average of imports was 10c., 514,000 pounds. Figures came from the Census Bureau.

Ginger—Jamaican root continued to advance and the source reported much revived selling. On spot, No. 2 was higher at 17c. to 17½c. per pound; No. 3, 16c. to 16½c.; Rhattoon, 15½c. to 16c. Split Nigerian was advanced to 13c. to 13½c. The markets whole at all origins showed strength.

Total imports in 1952 were 3,974,000 pounds, against 4,846,000 pounds in 1951 and an average of 2,509,000 pounds for the period 1935-1939. In 1952, the average value by price was 20c. per pound; 1951, 32c.; and the four year average 6c. Figures came from the Census Bureau.

Mace—No. 1 Siauw had a wide range at $1.05 to $1.08 and most sellers asked the top figure. West Indian rose to 88c. to 8[illegible]c.

Total mace imports in 1952 were 65[illegible]-000 pounds, comparing with 586,000 pounds in 1951 and an average of 308,000 pounds for the 1935-1939 period. The average price in 1952 was 75c. per pound; 1951, 96c.; four year average, 39c. Facts came from the Census Bureau.

Pepper—Demand revived considerably last week and at times black pepper on spot fetched $1.50 per pound. At such times, all future positions were also $1.50, seemingly an evidence of source strength. As prices advanced, buyers became careful and volume dwindled considerably.

The Census Bureau has provided some import statistics. Total imports of black pepper were 26,843,000 pounds, against 23,624,000 pounds in 1951 and an average of 2,732,000 pounds for the 1935-1939 period. In 1952, the average price was

—*Continued on page 83*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals showed little change during the past week. Demand was mainly for prompt requirements of a fair sized number of buyers who, for the most part, still seemed disposed to purchase oils to cover needs fairly close at hand. Removal of all Federal government control of pricing failed to find prompt reflection in local movements of prices. In fact, the majority of changes during the period under review were reductions, the sole exception being a rise in spearmint oil on spot and late in the week holders of spearmint in the country were asking prices almost identical with those quoted by local dealers. By dropping 0.84 point, the index became 159.17.

Spearmint oil was a strong item. Several spot dealers stopped quoting, citing primary market price ideas as a good reason for leaving the oil alone at this time. It was the withdrawal of previously minimum quotations that put the market automatically higher. Country stocks were alleged, by the source, to be conservative and they cannot be increased sooner than next fall.

Competition for business developed lower quotations on coriander and garlic oils. Although source prices on cedarleaf oil were recently reported as rising, shifting of local sellers' views actually established a slightly more favorable spot quotation. Geranium oils seemed to be unsettled and minimum prices were down substantially from the recently quoted levels. It seemed likely that the changes were local readjustments rather than changes directly related to prices prevailing at origins.

Floridian orange declined further and there were several dealers naming the minimum of local quotations. Lemon continued strong, in low supply, following a further advance. The future developments will hinge directly on the size of new production. Lemongrass continued to display strength but spot prices did not advance further.

As to primary market price developments, agents for foreign shippers reported that replacement cables had come in higher on 1.070 camphor oil but lower on the 96-98 percent. Also, Formosan citronella, eucalyptus 80-85 percent, Bourbon geranium, Haitian petitgrain, and Haitian vetiver were higher. Declines in replacements came in clove leaf oil, Jasmin concrete from Italy, Italian lemon, East India lemongrass, palmarosa, and spike lavender.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, spearmint, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, cardamom, $6 per lb.
Cedarleaf, 10c. per lb.
Coriander, $1 per lb.
Garlic, 25c. per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, $1.75 per lb.
Bourbon, 35c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 50c. per lb.
Orange, Floridian, 5c. per lb.
Wintergreen, USP, southern, 65c. per lb.
Wormseed, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
159.17	160.01	160.81	177.67

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica — The only change in prices was a widening of the range which, at the end of last week, was $1.90 to $3 per pound as to seller.

Anise—Shipments of oil from Holland have in some recent cases been responsible for the more easy availability status of the oil. Material from continental China remained unobtainable by reason of the embargo on imports from that country, thus cutting off the major source of the oil. No information was available from trade sources during the past week as to the supply position of the oil in the immediate future. Quotations were unchanged, ranging upward from $1.85 per pound.

Bergamot — Quotations had a wider range last week, standing at $11.25 per pound in two quarters only and touching $12.50 as to supplier. In between the extremes were sellers who quoted minimum around $11.40. The market appeared to be quite steady in all quarters.

Bois de Rose—Consumer activity seemed to be mainly for prompt requirements, but the absence of a broader demand failed to affect prices adversely as to minimum quotations. Prices were lowest at $3.50 per pound and other ideas of value mentioned minimum quotations at $3.65, $3.75, and $3.80, the last being tops in this market and below the previously top limit.

Camphor—Agents for foreign shippers reported higher replacement prices on the 1.070 grade but the 96-98 was slightly lower than previous cables. Spot prices held unchanged.

Cardamom—Spot prices have at last reflected the declines which had featured the raw material for some weeks past. The lowest of spot quotations was $32 per pound but the range was to $48 as to seller, which was also a drop from the previous top of $50.

Cassia—Very little oil was available on the market, not only because many houses report their stocks exhausted but also because those suppliers carrying the oil were able to offer very little to their customers. As a result, many consumers have turned to substitutes wherever practicable. The shortage appeared to be one of long duration, with shipments from the origin shut off by the current embargo on material from Communist China. Prices for oil, where it was offered, ranged upward from $5.25 per pound.

Cedarleaf—It was possible last week to quote the market slightly closer. The minimum quotation for spot goods was down to $2 per pound, but the range of sellers' views still was tops at $3. Supply appeared to be ample for current needs.

Clove—Agents for shippers of clove leaf oil said that cables had come in at lower levels. Bud oil on spot held firm and scarce at $9.50 to $9.75 as to seller. The Madagascar and Zanzibar prices on bud oil for shipment held unchanged.

Coriander—Further weakening of spot prices brought them down to the basis of $17 to $23.50 per pound, depending on seller. This movement merely continued the recent movement downward to levels said more accurately to reflect replacement.

Eucalyptus — Although some importers failed to understand the cause for the movement, they did say that some replacement prices showed an advance at some origins. Local prices remained unchanged but were possibly a shade firmer.

Garlic—Slightly more spot competition was noted last week and quotations were shaded moderately in one quarter, which made $9 per ounce. The minimum market here. As to seller, the range was narrower than it had been, tops being $9.75.

Geranium—Minimum prices seemed to be upset and by the end of last week, Algerian oil was quoted at $10.25, $10.50, and $11 per pound as to seller. Bourbon oil was also down, having a range of $10.50 to $11.50 per pound. Much depended on seller and quality of material. Agents for Bourbon oil said cables came in higher, but cables on Algerian goods were not changed in directions reporting receipt of advices.

Lemon—The trade still reported this item to be in low supply; actual scarcity was declared. One prominent brand of California oil was advanced 50c. to the $6.50 per pound level. Minimum became $6, also a 50c. rise.

Lemongrass—The firmer and somewhat higher markets at home and abroad continued to be reported and although local quotations were not changed last week, there were few willing to book business at the spot minimum of $1.30 per pound. A more representative range was $1.50 to $1.75.

Orange—Lowering of prices on Floridian oil continued and during the past week there were at least two suppliers quoting 65c. per pound on expressed oil. The top of quotations was $1. Californian oil ranged $75 to $1. Distilled oil failed to develop further change in price, holding at the late drop to 30c. to 70c. per pound.

Neroli — French oil was available in quantities ample for all current demand. Sources in contact with shippers in France reported a large holdover from last year's crop. Considering this status of the oil, it appeared unlikely that any upward trend in prices would be noted in the coming months. Some Haitian oil appeared on the trend in price.

Nutmeg—No price changes materialized either West or East Indian nutmeg oil during the week. The latter was quoted from prices starting at $3.10, and extending to an offer at $3.65, which formed the upper edge of the range. Oil from West Indian nutmeg was quoted at prices ranging upward from $2.75 and attracted more

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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buyer attention oil than East Indian nutmeg oil, it was reported in the trade.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Prices held steady at the level of the previous week and gave no indication of advancing in the immediate future. Shipping prices have tended to remain on an even level, leading to an untroubled spot market. Quotations heard during the week ranged from 58c. to 90c. per pound, and inquiry was reported as normal for the period.

Peppermint — Prices at the primary source held to their earlier levels and the oil remained in adequate supply for all current demand. Some trade observers have felt it to be a potentially weak spot in the market, stating that prices were just holding at current levels and with any lessening of demand would be apt to fall off noticeably. Spot prices for natural oil ranged from a low of $5.50 and up during the past week, while redistilled oil prices ranged from $5.75 per pound.

Pimento—Leaf oil prices were unchanged during the past week, holding the small gains made some fourteen days ago. Quotations beginning with a minimum offer of $2.65 were noted, with $3 forming the upper edge of the range. Berry oil maintained a steady tone and appeared in ample supply for the amount of inquiry noted. A price of $4.75 formed the minimum offer, with others extending upward to $5.75.

Rose—Very little natural oil was available, according to reports from trade sources. The current shortage of good quality oil has caused no tremendous hardship on users, however, as sales of the oil have tended to remain limited in size. With the oil occupying a position of high prices, in comparison with most other oils, users have tended to limit replacement to their immediate requirements. No significant change in this tendency was expected in the trade during the immediate future.

Sage—The range of quotations on Dalmatian oil became narrower, the market last week standing at $6.75 to $7.25 per pound. However, the minimum price seemed to be quite steady and showed no sight of a further movement in buyers' favor at any early date.

Spearmint—Some have stopped quoting entirely, feeling that primary market price ideas were on the high side and will not last. The tendency has been upward and, last week, some said the country was holding at levels practically identical with spot quotations. The latter were higher at $8.25 to $9 per pound, the rise resulting from the total withdrawal of prices by the sellers previously setting a market at $8.

Wintergreen—When oil produced solely from natural raw materials was quoted last week, northern oil, of which the production is extremely small, stood at $14.50. For southern oil, such an oil was minimum at $19.50. However, in southern oil there were other qualities and varieties available, the same ranging from a low of $3.20 in one quarter to a top of $6.75 with quotations in between being noted at $3.65, $5.60, and $6 as to seller. All of these natural oils were offered as USP. It may be noted that the synthetic wintergreen oil offered at 50c. to 55c. per pound is also recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia as official.

Wormseed — Although it comes at a strange period of the year, spot quotations were down to a minimum of $8.25 per pound last week. It is strange only for the reason that many months have to pass before another crop can be produced in Maryland. The range, as to seller, was to $9.50.

Ylang Ylang — Conditions producing a steady price level prevailed during the past week, preventing any changes in current market quotations. Bourbon oil prices ranged upward from $18, with quotations at $30 forming the upper edge to this range. Oil of extra specifications was offered between $30 and $40, the price affected by the quality of the oil. The quantity of oil available was reported generally adequate to cover most current inquiry, but was not available in any excessive amounts.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cetyl Alcohol—Prices failed to develop further movement last week, following the decline noted in the previous period at which time quotations on NF quality standard, were set up at 58c. to 82c. per pound for quantities and sold at 59c. to 82c. for small amounts. The so-called "extra" quality ranged 78c. to 80c. as to quantity. Some expect that production costs will become stabilized at current levels, permitting prices to develop a steady position for some time to come.

Citral—Undertones were definitely on the firm side and sellers were disposed to become rather reserved in their offerings. Much of the present strengthening of the market has been laid at the door of substantial advances in the price for lemongrass oil.

Linalool—Quotations for the material derived from bois de rose oil ranged from $5.35 per pound, with an offer at $5.90 forming the outer edge of the price range. The lignaloe wood derivative was priced between a low of $6.75 and $7.10 per pound. Prices for both types of the material have remained steady during recent weeks. Producers of the aromatic have been able to offer sufficient amounts of the material from current production to fill the needs of consumers without delay, it was reported.

Vanillin—After showing several price changes during the past weeks, the aromatic has remained steady. The lignin derivative was offered in the week just past at prices ranging upward from $3, and the material derived from guaiacol occupied the same price position. Quotations for the eugenol derivative ranged upward from $6.50 per pound, with $7.25 forming the upper edge, these prices representing differences in qantity and supplier.

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Amer. Potash Shifts Gale To Lab Post in Whittier

The American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has announced that W. A. Gale, director of research, will move from the home office of the plant in Trona, Calif., to Whittier, Calif., where he will be in charge of developing and supervising a new research laboratory now nearing completion.

At the same time, the company reported that Julien Phillips has been appointed associate director of research and will be responsible for operation and administration of the Trona laboratory. Research activities at the Eston Division of American Potash will be transferred to the Whittier laboratory. It was also reported that Frank May will be transfered to the Whittier laboratory as assistant director of research in the inorganic division. Ernest Levens has been appointed assistant director of research in the organic division and Harold Kerry is being transferred to Whittier, where he will be in charge of analytical research.

Tenn. Products Names Allen Market Development Manager

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., has appointed Eugene F. Allen manager of the market development and research department. Mr. Allen, who was associated with Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., before World War II, joined Tennessee Products & Chemical following service in the navy. He later became sales manager of the chemical division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, from which post he now returns to the Nashville firm.

Tennessee Products & Chemical has also made three other appointments. Harrison S. Weeks has been made manager of the firm's Chicago sales office. Steve Williams has been assigned as a technical engineer with the building products division. O. Lewis Starker has been put in charge of sales of agricultural chemicals.

Harte Company Adds Tonn

Dr. W. H. Tonn, jr., has become associated with the John J. Harte Company, for whom he will act in a consulting capacity on all phases of chemical development and research. His headquarters will be in the Harte offices in Houston, Tex.

The appointee had been a research technologist for the Shell Chemical Company in Houston; senior chemical engineer for Sinclair Rubber, Inc., in Houston; associate professor of chemical engineering at the University of Oklahoma; chief chemical engineer for the Rohm & Haas Company in Houston and assistant director of research for the plastics project at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Golwynne Controls Rufert Co.

Henry A. Golwynne, president of Golwynne Chemicals Corporation, New York, has acquired 100 percent stock interest in Rufert Chemical Company, Seymour, Conn., from Seymour Manufacturing Company. A new board of directors has been appointed.

Jamieson Launches Campaign To Promote Sweetening Agent

A promotional campaign to acquaint the pharmaceutical and medical professions as well as with its new and improved "Crystallose" has been announced by the Jamieson Pharmacal Company, Detroit, Mich. Featuring "Sweetest of the Sweets" as its slogan, this pure crystallose sweetening agent is non-caloric and about 500 times as sweet as sugar. Each crystal is equal in sweetening power to approximately one lump of sugar or quarter grain saccharin tablet, according to Jamieson.

Dow to Use Projected Bayonne, N.J., Terminal

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has entered into a contract with the Lehigh Warehouse & Transportation Company-Elizabeth, operators of public warehouse facilities at Elizabeth, N. J., for the use of a 3,250,000 gallon tank storage terminal to be built at Bayonne, N. J. Lehigh expects to start construction about May 1.

The contract specifies that Dow may use the tank farm to store certain bulk liquid chemicals for re-distribution to markets throughout the east. Products include caustic soda, carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, glycols and chloroform shipped by coastwise tanker from the company's Texas division at Freeport on the Gulf Coast.

The new facilities, it was reported, will be equipped to re-ship materials in tank cars and tank trucks or to re-package them in drums within twenty-four hours after customer orders are received and will service customers located up to several hundred miles from Bayonne.

Monsanto Phosphate Division Development Post to Thoenes

Edward G. Thoenes has been named to the development department of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Thoenes has been assistant chief chemical engineer of the phosphate division since May, 1952, and division project engineer for Monsanto's elemental phosphorous plant at Soda Springs, Idaho. He joined Monsanto in 1941.

Mr. Thoenes joined the phosphate division's engineering department in 1946 after three years in the navy. He served as project engineer for the sixth phosphorus furnace at Monsanto, Tenn., and was construction superintendent on the expansion of the division's Carondelet, Mo., plant.

Dexter Adds Scanlon

Thomas J. Scanlon, formerly head of the Philadelphia sales dyestuff laboratory of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has joined the sales staff of the Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Scanlon will handle the sale of textile chemicals for Dexter in the Philadelphia area, southern New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania.

Becco Names Caine

John F. Shea, sales manager for the Becco Sales Corporation of the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Buffalo, N.Y., has announced the appointment of Philip D. Caine as his successor as manager for the New England territory. Robert Kindron has been named Mr. Caine's assistant.

Trade Briefs

North American Philips Company has established a non-destructive testing department.

Dr. Ernst Guenther has returned to the New York headquarters of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., after a lecture tour in the south.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Prices schedules of black nickel oxide went up, reflecting the higher costs of metal. Other producers followed recent advances in ground mica, red cadmium lithophone, and triphenyl phosphate, eliminating the bottom of the previous range of prices carried in each instance. The ground mica increase was said to be due to increased freight rates which had put the squeeze on ground mica sales. The cadmium lithopone increase reflected the tight selenium situation.

The beginnings of the spring paint season were starting to show up in the markets. Producers reported that there has been some improvement in demand for dry colors. Some of the synthetic resins were also showing increases from spring sales. Lead pigments have been doing slightly better in the past several weeks. Zinc pigments were unchanged, but the market was said to be holding fairly steady.

The general level of demand for the synthetic resins has been sustained quite well. A producer reported that supply and demand has kept coumarone-indenes at an even balance. Some pickup has been attributed to the spring trade. There was a serious shortage of darker colored resins. Petroleum hydrocarbon resins were said to be in a strong market position. Demand was right up to production levels. Polystyrenes were rolling along nicely, a source said. However, demand for these resins has not quite come up to capacity levels yet. The market for terpenes appeared satisfactory. Prices were steady.

The natural gum market took a turn towards the quiet side last week, sources stated. Buying was still for immediate needs. Importers said that the Calcutta market for shellac showed some weakness, but the domestic market held fairly steady. Activity in shellac was felt to be a bit quieter last week.

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Production of furnace black in January increased 6 percent over December, 1952, according to information from the Bureau of Mines. Contact black output decreased 3 percent. Total shipments of carbon black increased 4 percent over December, 1952. Stocks continued upward with an increase of approximately 4,000,000 pounds. Total exports in 1952 were 32 percent less than in 1951.

Following is a table comparing the months of January and December. The figures are from the Bureau of Mines and are expressed in pounds.

Production

		Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan.,	1953	109,878,000	41,450,000	142,328,000
Dec.,	1952	95,509,000	42,931,000	138,440,000
Jan.,	1952	96,228,000	53,305,000	149,533,000

Shipments

		Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan.,	1953	99,947,000	38,710,000	138,657,000
Dec.,	1952	97,267,000	35,791,000	133,058,000
Jan.,	1952	84,539,000	44,714,000	129,253,000

Stocks

		Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan.,	1953	121,446,000	237,067,000	358,513,000
Dec.,	1952	120,515,000	234,327,000	354,842,000
Jan.,	1952	93,271,000	130,694,000	223,965,000

Exports

		Furnace	Contact	Total
Jan.,	1953	[2]	[1]	[2]
Dec.,	1952	13,819,000	10,156,000	23,977,000
Jan.,	1952	10,706,000	19,585,000	30,291,000
Jan.-Dec.,	'52	125,530,000	167,377,000	292,907,000
Jan.-Dec.,	'51	151,499,000	[2]281,994,000	[2]433,000,000

[1] Revised.
[2] Not available.

Lead Pigments—Prices schedules of these pigments have remained at their previously established levels. Demand has shown some slight signs of picking up along with spring business which is beginning to take effect. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumers' needs. The lead oxides were unchanged inasmuch as pig lead held steady in price.

Nickel Oxide, Black—The price of this pigment was advanced 3.05c. per pound last week. Current quotations were at 69c. per pound. Canadian and domestic nickel prices advanced early in the year. Nickel oxide and the nickel salts were under price control at that time, but nickel oxide was allowed some relief last month. The current advance followed the lifting of price controls.

Red Cadmium, Lithopone—Other producers followed the previous week's 7c. increase in the cadmium lithopones, wiping out the spread between producers schedules. The various shades were currently quoted as follows:— orange-red $1.64 per pound, light red $1.68 per pound, medium-light red $1.73 per pound, medium red $1.78 per pound, dark red $1.83 per pound, and maroon $1.92 per pound.

Zinc Oxide—Prices have remained unchanged in this market. Producers said that the leve's of activity have not been altered greatly. The market was instead, going along on an even keel. Demand was fair and producers expected to build up as we get further into the spring painting season.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, ½c. per lb.
white, extra fine, ½c. per lb.
wet-grd. grades, ¼c. per lb.
Nickle oxide, black, 3.05c. per lb.
Red cadmium, lithopone, 7c. per lb.
Triphenyl phosphate, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
88.44	88.43	88.43	101.19

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Synthetic Resins

Coumarone-indenes — "Supply and demand are at an even balance," a producer said last week. The spring trade was showing some pickup in consumer requirements. One source felt that sales would be as good as last year. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Supply for the most part was good enough to accommodate the demand, except for the dark colors. It was said that there was a bad shortage of the darker colors because of certain raw material inadequacies. The entrance of natural gas into the east has left a shortage of drip oil, which is used by some producers to make these resins. Consequently, there is not enough production of dark colors from other sources to take care of the entire demand. It was said that the situation seems to be without remedy at present.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Resins—A producer of these synthetics reported that the market was currently in a strong position. Supplies were on the tight side, but no consumers were being hurt for the lack of material. It was said that production and demand were on a nip-and-tuck basis.

Polystyrenes—Demand levels for these synthetics have not changed radically, according to one producer. The number of calls have been sufficient to keep stocks rolling. The market was considered to be steady with a fairly good demand. It was added that the full capacity of producers has not been tapped yet. Prices have held to their old levels.

Terpenes—A producer described this market as "rolling along." Demand seemed to be at a satisfactory level. There were no particular signs of a change in the market in either direction. Prices have been stable and no changes in the schedules were anticipated.

Lacquer Materials

Triphenyl Phosphate—The last producer to advance its schedules went up the 2c. to eliminate the bottom of the price range. Current quotations were at 39c. per pound in carlots, and 40c. per pound in less than carlots.

Natural Resins

A source reported that demand for the gums has eased off slightly during the past week. Consumers were buying for immediate needs only. It was said that business was a little slow last week, apparently because consumers had enough material at the moment to take care of their needs. Prices have remained steady in the market. It was said that the schedules were at a low point after a two year decline, thus they were not expected to go lower. Neither were advances anticipated, since suppliers were not inclined to advance prices while business was slow.

Shellac—Importers said that there has been some weakness noted on the Calcutta market. It was felt that the current tendency of suppliers at the primary source towards discounting for May shipments was probably due to anticipation of the new crop coming in. Another source added that the offerings here were a little firmer than they were in the rupee market.

The general level of business was a little quieter than some of the previous weeks. One importer stated that demand from refinishing and floor work was a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

bit behind for this time of year. It was added that demand from this direction should pick up in a month or so, with better and drier weather. Most of the business in shellac these days was being done in the industrial trade, which has shown rather steady requirements, it was said.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market for this material was generally the same as it has been for the past several weeks. Prices of Argentine casein were said to be a bit firmer by one source, although the outside of the range came down 1c. from previous week's quotations. Argentine material was currently being sold between 16c. and 16½c. per pound. It was added that the material which had been offered below the market price had fairly well disappeared by now, which explained the firmer tone to the price picture.

Demand from the mills has not changed much. There was a moderate amount of business being done, with some future sales as far ahead as May.

Mica—By last week all producers had gone along on the ½c. increase to make up for higher freight rates. The advance of wet-ground prices started a few weeks prior to last week, when one producer announced that it was increasing schedules ½c. per pound when ceiling price controls came off the material. It was said that the advance followed the lifting of controls because the shipping terms allowed on ground mica put a squeeze on this market when freight rates went up during a period in which mica prices were not allowed to advance.

Naval Stores

Oil, Pine—Production in January totaled 13,020 50-gallon barrels, as against 13,240 gallons in December, and 15,330 barrels in January 1952, according to the figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Output between April 1, 1952 and January 1, 1953 totaled 121,210 barrels, compared with 145,640 barrels of pine oil produced in the same period of the 1951-52 crop year.

A source announced an advance in pine oil prices last week which effected the outside of the range. Other sources have not increased schedules yet, but have indicated that they were thinking along those lines. Current quotations of steam distilled drums ex-warehouse in New York City were in a range of 12.5c. to 14.3c. per pound.

Tar, Pine—Production figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that January output was 9,340 50-gallon barrels, compared with December production of 9,020 barrels, and 10,780 barrels in January 1952.

Output during the period from April 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953 amounted to 78,840 barrels, as against 106,470 barrels produced in the corresponding period of the 1951-52 crop year.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
I	...	7.40*	...	...	...
K	...	7.40*	...	...	...
M	...	7.35*	...	...	7.36*
N	...	7.55*	7.61*†	...	...
WG	...	...	...	7.82*	...
WW, X	...	...	...	7.87*	7.92*
Sales, USDA	...	400*	560*	500*	252*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N $8.70, WG $8.80, WW $8.90.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5375†	.536†	.537†	.536
Sales	1†	1†	24.000§	16.000§

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 72c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. ¶Carlots. §Gallons.

Pennsylvania Falk Chemical Opens Offices in Pittsburgh

Louis J. Reizenstein, resident of Pennsylvania Falk Chemical Company, has announced the opening of new general sales offices in the Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. This expanded sales activity is the result of increased production by Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa., of "Piccopale" and other improved resins for use in the protective coating field. Pennsylvania Falk is national distributor of Picco products to the protective coating and allied fields.

Mr. Reizenstein stated that he is personally directing the sales and service of these resins and that the company will continue to maintain branch offices, representatives and stocks in principal cities directed from Pittsburgh. Mr. Reizenstein formerly was general manager of the Falk Division of Cargill, Inc., Pittsburgh, a firm with which he has been associated for many years. He still is active on its consulting and advisory staff.

Troy Appoints Fahey

The Troy Chemical Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Gerald Fahey as representative in the Detroit, Mich., territory, Mr. Fahey's office is at 6432 Cass avenue, Detroit 2.

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= JET-MILLED MAGNESIUM SILICATE
= MAGNESIUM SILICATE
Daniel "Flow-Point" Procedure
QUANTITY GROUND PER HOUR
The test consisted of grinding Zinc Chromate Primer (Government Specification: MIL-P-6889A) in a pebble mill. The length of the bars in the chart to the left shows the quantity of paint ground per hour to the Hegman Fineness required by the specification. In the case of the bars to the front, the charge to the pebble mill was in accordance with the test formula in the specification. For the bars to the rear, the same paint was prepared but the charge to the mill was calculated according to the Daniel "Flow-Point" Procedure.
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ACS Told of New Pitch Extract Production Method

A new method has been discovered for producing pitch-like extracts, a potential source of rosin and turpentine, it was revealed at the American Chemical Society's 123rd national meeting, held last week in Los Angeles. Young pines—unsuitable for rosin production, can be stimulated to make large quantities of the extract by a "wounding" process, according to Dr. Arthur B. Anderson of University of California's forest products laboratory.

Dr. Anderson, while studying a pitch streak in a piece of ponderosa pine that was pierced by a bullet, noted that several inches above and below the wound, the wood contained about seven times the normal amount of resinous extract. Further research enabled the California chemist to devise an efficient new "artificial wounding" process. In this process, thin metal wedges are used to make deep incisions through the bark. After the wedges are withdrawn, the wound is liberally treated with sulphuric acid.

Within a period of five months after wounding, the six-inch levels above and below the wound showed evidence of slight increases in extractive content, the speaker reported. And it was found that the injection of 40 percent sulphuric acid into the incisions, immediately after wounding, greatly enhanced the rate and extent of extract production, he said.

Reichhold Reports Forming Of Mass. Manufacturing Unit

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, announced last week that it has set up a manufacturing division at Ballardvale, Mass., to produce its line of synthetic resins and basic industrial chemicals used by the New England region's textile, paper, plywood, foundry, paint, and plastic industries.

Reichhold had until then concentrated on selling its line of synthetic resins and pigments through a Boston sales office. In December, Henry H. Reichhold, board chairman, personally acquired a substantial interest in the Watson-Park Company, Ballardvale, which has a production capacity of 25,000,000 pounds of formaldehyde annually.

Watson-Park will retain its own identity, it was reported. Howell Shepard, president and treasurer, has taken over active direction of the firm, while Kenneth B. Park, former president, will function in a consulting capactiy. Mr. Shepard said he is instituting plant expansion to provide greater capacity for the manufacture of resins, detergents, dyestuffs, fulling compounds and other chemical preparations for New England textile processing.

N.Y. Paint Technicians To Hear Lilley April 2

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next regular meeting April 2 at 2 Park avenue, with dinner at 6:30 p.m. F. A. Lilley, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will present a paper on "The Effect of Toning Agents on the Hiding Power of White Architectural Enamels."

Mildew Protection Data Offered

Chemicals for protecting paints and painted surfaces against mildew and mold are reviewed in a bulletin prepared by the development department of the organic chemicals division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Methods are suggested for utilizing the company's "Santobrite" (sodium pentachlorophenate), "Santophen 20" (pentachlorophenol) and "Milmer I" (copper 8-quinolinolate) to preserve water base paints, latex and other emulsion paints, as well as natural and synthetic oil paints. The bulletin, available on request, includes a table summarizing the data by type of wall surface to be protected, either before or after a finish coat is applied, and for exterior and interior use.

Lukon Names Agent

Lukon, Inc., Leominster, Mass., has appointed Wyrough & Loser, Trenton, N. J., exclusive agent for the Lukon line of wax and resin emulsions and chemical specialties in eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Dunkel Plans to Move

Paul A. Dunkel & Co. has announced that on April 11 it will move its offices from New York to larger quarters at 26 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J. The telephone number will be Journal Square 3-6400.

Trade Briefs

Shield Coatings Corporation has appointed S. G. Mantel advertising manager.

National Gypsum Company has named James D. Elgin director of advertising and sales promotion.

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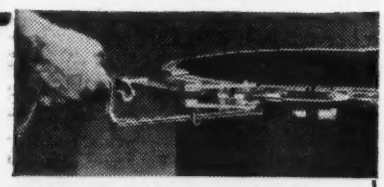

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Animal Fats Survey Results Reported by Agriculture Dept.

Studies that hold promise of finding new uses for our mounting surpluses of animal fats are pointed out in a new publication of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Entitled "A Survey on Research Possibilities for Animal Fats," by Daniel Swern, Waldo C. Ault, and John W. McCutcheon, the new publication is the report of a two-year nationwide survey of animal fats conducted for the Bureau under a research contract by Mr. McCutcheon, an industrial consultant.

Undertaken primarily to find the most promising avenues for future research in the field of animal fats, the survey included a study of present uses for animal fats, an appraisal of research and research accomplishments for the past twenty years, and an investigation of the nature and extent of present research. Mr. McCutcheon interviewed approximately 150 individuals or research groups during the survey. Because of their large surplus, major emphasis in this study was on inedible animal fats.

The following five major conclusions were drawn as a result of the investigation:—(1) Instability of tallow and grease prices has an adverse effect on research on industrial use of inedible animal fats; (2) utilization of at least 400,000,000 pounds of tallow and grease in new outlets is required to stabilize the market; (3) about 1,000,000,000 pounds of lard and edible tallow could be used in shortening each year; (4) fatty acids offer a fertile field for investigation, and (5) a more intensified research program is essential.

Copies of the report, AIC-346, may be obtained by writing to the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, USDA, Philadelphia 18.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins Added to Cyanamid N.C. Unit

In a move designed to improve service to its customers in the south, American Cyanamid Company is now producing urea-formaldehyde resins for the paper, plywood and furniture industries at its Charlotte, N. C., plant, the company announced today. Products added to the Charlotte plant's production are "Urac 180 Resin Adhesive" and "Parez Resin 614."

"Urac 180" is widely used for hot and cold pressing of plywoods, lumber core gluing, and high frequency bonding. It is also used in the fortification of starch adhesives in the manufacture of fibreboard containers and multi-wall paper bags. In addition to "Urac 180," catalysts for any type of wood gluing operation are available from the Charlotte plant. "Parez Resin 614" is a liquid cationic urea-formaldehyde resin which is said to add wet-strength and dry-strength qualities to paper.

Reynolds Metals Names 2 To Paint Division Posts

Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky., has announced the appointment of two men to head the paint market division of the firm's sales organization. Douglas McKellar has been named manager of paint market sales, and Edward F. Reilly has been appointed assistant manager of the paint sales division. Among their duties will be national promotion of "Liquid Aluminum," the aluminum paint being made by manufacturers with pigments supplied by Reynolds. Prior to his association with Reynolds, Mr. McKellar was employed in chemical pigment sales by the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville. Mr. Reilly joined Reynolds in 1940, and has been actively engaged in paint market sales work for the past several years.

Nat'l Gypsum Moves Dept.

The National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the transfer of its export sales department to New York. To be located in the Graybar Building, Lexington avenue, where National Gypsum's New York district sales office is already established, the department is expected to be in full operation by April 1. William Croscup has been appointed manager of export sales. He will direct all export activities except the Candian contractual sales, which will still be transacted at the home office in Buffalo.

Tile Cleaner Data Offered

The Asphalt Tile Institute has released four revised recommended specifications and methods of test for suitable maintenance materials for use on asphalt tile floors. The specifications cover soap-type, non-soap type, and synthetic detergent type cleaners, and sweeping compounds. Single copies of each of these specifications may be obtained without charge by writing to the institute's office at 101 Park avenue, New York 17.

Base Finish Development Announced by Glidden Co.

A new silicone resin base finish, said to have many of the surface hardness and durable qualities of porcelain without porcelain's brittleness has been announced by the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Glidden said that characteristics of the product called "Nubelon S," are such that it may well replace porcelain and galvanizing on many applications, such as kitchen and laundry appliances, metal furniture, prefabricated farm buildings, silos, screening, hospital equipment and concrete forms. It has been demonstrated that fence wire, coated with "Nubelon S," can be fabricated into fencing without chipping the surface, it was said.

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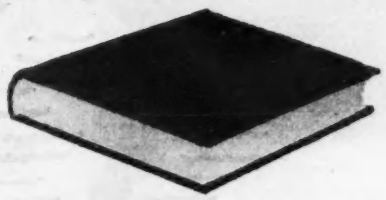

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week, was the drastic advance in tallow and greases, which was not sustained, due to increased offerings and withdrawal of buying interest. Coconut oil continued strong and scored net gains of ½ cent per pound. Copra also was firmer, up $5 per ton.

Crude edible oils were inactive and slightly lower, with the exception of peanut oil, which dropped 2½ cents per pound, due to the government releasing peanuts for twenty tankcars of oil.

Tallow and greases developed an easier tone, registering net losses after advancing ½ cent per pound. The market broke sharply due to liberal selling pressure and lack of export demand which has been the mainstay of the market of late. Improved demand for grease, tallow and oleo oils advanced quotations fractionally.

Fatty acids were steady at the recent advance especially coconut. Steady advance in coconut oil resulted in producers withdrawing quotations for the acid, and submitted prices only on request.

Consuming inquiry for drying oils continued slow. Linseed oil was inactive and asking prices could have been shaded slightly for carlot sales. Tung oil was quiet with quotations unchanged and more or less nominal. Oiticica was easier and off fractionally.

Trading in oilmeals was restricted to actual needs. Fair volume of business was reported in government owned cottonseed meal at $10 below ceilings. Peanut meal was in slow demand and declined $2 per ton, while linseed meal was unsettled and about $1 lower.

Despite the slow trading in carnauba wax, the tone of the market was steady for all grades except No. 3 refined which was reduced 1 cent per pound in some quarters. Refined ouricury was stronger, advancing 3 to 4 cents per pound, as to seller, due to the absorption of distressed lots on spot and higher cost of replacements.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, lauric, 90%, 1½c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Grease, choice white, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., 1½c. to 2c. per lb.
Corn foots, 95%, 1¼c. per lb.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Palmkernel, 1c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean foots, 95%, 1¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Wax, ouricury, ref., 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, corn, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
ref., ⅝c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 2½c. per lb.
ref. 2¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, ref., 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 21, 1952
101.71	102.63	103.12	105.92

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Spotty demand was noted for immediate delivery. Deliveries against former contracts were in good request. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Market continued strong and trading took place at the advance. Sales were reported up to 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Pacific coast, March shipment. April was lifted to 19⅝c. At New York, the market was nominal at 21½c. to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Copra — This market was firmer and shipments were advanced to $265 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast. Offers were light.

Corn—Crude was slightly lower, with light sales at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills, off ⅜c., but steady at the decline. Refined oil was well held at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week was rather slow. Fluctuations were narrow, with the market holding steady, despite reduced activity and easier crude oil. Traders remained on the sidelines awaiting future action as to the disposal of oil held by CCC, especially for export. New buying interest has been discouraged by CCC offerings of bleachable prime summer yellow oil at 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars or tankwagons, f.o.b., storage points for domestic or export, making that price the present ceiling. Trade buyers supported May and July delivery, while speculative interest in futures lagged. Government holdings of oil were reported increased to about 12,100 tankcars of new crop oil plus 2,200 tankcars of old crop, and less 100 tankcars sold recently, bringing the total to 14,200 tankcars. Tenders of March contracts were increased to 86 and stopped. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and easier. Tankcars were nominal at 14⅞c. in the southeast, and 14⅝c. in Texas. Light sales were reported in the Valley at 14¾c.

Cotton consumption during February averaged 38,931 bales for each working day, according to the Census Bureau, compared with 36,482 bales during January and 39,128 bales, February last year. Total consumption in February totaled 765,778 bales, against 893,808 bales in January and 769,641 bales, February last year. Consumption of lint for the 7-month period ending February 28 amounted to 5,513,529 bales and of linters 735,488 bales. This compared with 5,477,419 bales and 823,179 bales, respectively for the same period a year ago.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	202	17.20	16.93	17.20S
July	222	17.09	16.75	16.90S
September	104	16.20	15.89	15.97S
October	1	15.60	15.60	15.65@15.75
December	3	15.55	15.52	15.55@15.60

Total sales, 532 contracts.

Memphis—Light crude sales at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills. Crude soybean oil quoted at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur. Cottonseed meal quiet and seems more stable at government's prices below ceilings. Most mills this section resold balance of meal stocks to the government. Many mills will close early next month.

Linseed Oil—Despite the lack of buying interest for prompt and later requirements, the market remained quite steady. Raw oil was unchanged at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis and 16¼c., tankcars, New York basis. Round lot buying could have shaded open quotations slightly. Consumers, however, continued to step up demand for oil deliveries against former contracts.

Minneapolis—There was an increase in inquiries for linseed oil the past week but little business developed. With shipping directions continuing to increase in volume, contracts were being liquidated and buyers watched the market more attentively. The price of linseed oil was under heavy pressure from lower meal prices and high flaxseed costs, but held steady at 15c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Oil for warehouse basing was quoted at 15.2c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	8,780,000	9,000,000
Since Sept. 1	212,670,000	231,600,000

Flaxseed—Indicated flaxseed acreage in 1953 was reported by the Department of Agriculture at 4,142,000 acres, compared with 3,450,000 acres in 1952 and 10 year average (1942-51) of 4,348,000 acres.

Minneapolis — Flaxseed prices were easier the past week, declining to $3.90½ a bushel, delivered, Minneapolis price. There were wide fluctuations of prices in futures trading resulting from the impact of buying or selling orders in a market of limited offerings. The trade was surprised at the amount of flaxseed placed under the 1952 crop price support program. The Agriculture department announced that 5,400,000 bushels were placed under the loan while most of the trade had not expected the amount to exceed 4,000,000 bushels. Demand for cash flaxseed was active. Processors were able to book only 11 cars of seed in the cash market, plus about 4,100 bushels in trucklots. On a to-arrive basis they booked 5 cars and about 26,500 bushels in trucklots. Arrivals of seed for spot delivery against all accounts totaled 57 cars last week against 43 cars the preceding week and 74 cars a year ago. Shipments of flax from Minneapolis totaled 42 cars, compared to 43 cars the preceding week and 17 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	108,800	185,300	59,500	39,100
Since Sept. 1	12,580,000	18,953,700	2,210,350	3,963,200

Oiticica—Refined was unsettled by quiet demand and increased offerings. Prices were reduced fractionally to 23⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Light stocks on the spot were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

firmly held at $2.60 to $2.65 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Trading was moderate, chiefly in small lots. Offerings were limited. Offers for shipment from Spain were nil due to the suspension of export licenses by the Spanish government. Olive foots were merely nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm-Kernel—Higher cost coconut oil stiffened this market and offerings were raised to 18c. per pound, tankcars, in bond, New York.

Peanut—Crude broke sharply, declining 2½c. per pound, as a result of the government releasing peanuts to make 20 tankcars of oil. Sales took place at 24c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, March-April shipment following light sales at 26½c. Refined oil was lower and offered at 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Improved trading strengthened the market and refined oil was lifted to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rice Bran—This market was firm at the recent fractional advance. Tankcars were maintained at 13¾c. per pound, and drums, 16c. per pound. delivered East.

Soybean—Lower beans and reduced buying interest created an easier tone and quotations were off slightly. Crude was sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur; March-April; 13¼c., May; 13⅛c., June and 13c., July, same basis. Refined salad oil was ⅜c. lower and quoted at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 20 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	23	13.75	13.60	13.42S
May	20	13.60	13.28	13.28S
July	14	13.33	13.05	13.12@13.15
September	20	13.00	12.60	12.53@12.60
October	1	12.00	12.00	11.75@11.95

Total sales, 78 contracts.

Tung—Trading continued light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Tankcars were offered at 30c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 28¼c. per pound, f.o.b. southern mills. Drums ranged from 32c. to 32½c. per pound, New York, according to quantity.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b., Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, USP—27½c. per pound; No. 3—26c. per pound. Dehydrated, bodied—33.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Dehydrated, unbodied—31.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude—20½c. per pound. Corn, crude—15c. per pound. Refined—19.02c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude—14⅞c. per pound, Valley; 14.75c. per pound, Texas. Refined—13.75c. per pound, California. Linseed—16.1c. per pound. Peanut, crude—24c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Refined—28c. per pound. Soybean, crude—13⅜c. per pound. Refined—16.875c. per pound. Tung—30c. nom. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Early price advances disappeared as a result of liberal offerings and lack of demand. Prices registering net losses of ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound, except choice white which was ¼c. higher. Trading was fairly active at the higher levels, but heavy offerings caused buyers to withdraw interest. Choice white was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4½c., house, 4¼c., and brown, 3¾c., same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular and more or less nominal. Trading was moderate chiefly for prompt delivery. Cash lard was quoted nominally at 10½c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 109,840,220 pounds, March 15, compared with 111,803,990 pounds, March 1 and 35,246,970 pounds, March 15, last year.

Tallow—After advancing about ½c. per pound, the market broke sharply, when exporters withdrew from the market. This brought out liberal offers, with no takers and early gains were not sustained. Prices continued weak, scoring net losses of ⅛c. per pound. Soapers took sizable quantities of bleachable fancy at 5½c. which later was available at 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Extra dropped to 5c.; special, 4¾c. and No. 1, 4½c., same basis.

Animal Oils

This market was stronger, reflecting the recent advance of tallow and greases. Demand was more active, resulting in fractional advances. Greases and tallow oils were lifted ½c. per pound and oleo oil was raised ¼c. per pound. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 6¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, NNew York delivery.

Fish Oils

Cod—Tanked oil was firmer for shipment and offerings were raised to 9⅛c. per pound, exdock. Bids of ½c. less were turned down. Previous business took place at 8½c. Spot stocks were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Refined grades were quotably unchanged, but steady, reflecting the firmness of crude menhaden. Light pressed oil was maintained at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, and alkali refined at 12c. Stocks of menhaden were light and nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, while market at Gulf ports was firmer and advanced to 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b.

Los Angeles—Trading in domestic crude oils was dormant over the week, with offerings scarce. The tuna catch continued poor with no local production reported. Refined tuna oil quoted 9c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., San Diego. Alaskan herring oil supplies were extremely light with last sales at 8c. per pound, f.o.b., Seattle. Little movement was reported in menhaden oil from Gulf ports with quotations at 7c. per pound.

Fatty Acids

Trading in fatty acids was moderate, chiefly for prompt needs. Market was firm at recent advances. Higher cost of coconut oil resulted in the withdrawal of quotations for coconut fatty acid in some quarters and prices were only submitted on request. Consuming inquiry was active for coconut, while other varieties were in fair demand. Lauric acid 90 percent was advanced 1½c. per pound, last week, the second during the past fortnight. Other vegetable acids were steady and unchanged. Weakness of tallow was not reflected in red oil and stearic acid and quotations were unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government is the largest seller of cottonseed meal at $10 per ton below ceilings. Most of the buying interest was from local sources near points of storage where prices are

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more favorable than areas where competition from soybean meal prohibits any volume of cottonseed meal being used. Since the government has cut prices $10 per ton and the overall demand for cottonseed meal is still poor, buyers seem to think that if the government plans to move stocks of meal within the next few months, that it may be necessary to cut the price further. Buyers are only covering their immediate requirements. Thirty-six percent protein is priced at $5 under 41 percent.

Linseed Meal—Quiet demand and liberal resale offerings created an easier tone and prices were off $1 per ton.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed meal was not broad enough to absorb all the offerings and, with resale meal still available under crusher prices, the market continued to rule easy. Prices on linseed meal, both expeller and extracted, dropped $1 to $2 for the week. Extracted linseed meal, 36% protein, was quoted in a range of $67 to $69 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal was priced around $68 to $69 a ton, bulk. Shipping directions were slow.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	12,360,000	11,220,000
Since Sept. 1	369,920,000	353,480,000

Peanut Feed—Small stocks of peanut feed in the Southeast continued to move locally, although prices have dropped in line with other proteins during the last several weeks. Forty-five percent process meal offered at $75 per ton, sacked f.o.b. South Georgia, and 45 percent solvent, at $70 f.o.b. South Alabama and Florida, March shipment. Until the government releases peanuts for crushing, supples will continue very limited.

Soybean Meal—Feed manufacturers in general are witnessing their best demand on poultry feed, although their overall demand is spotty and described by some as poor. The abundant supply of protein meals along with slow mixed feed business has kept buyers in a jittery position, thus buying only as they need supplies. Forty-four percent bulk meal was offered at $67 per ton March, $66.50 April, basis Decatur; $70, basis West Tennessee, March shipment. Bids in the market were from $1 to $2 per ton under asking prices, but sellers are holding fairly firm on their ideas in hopes for a better demand. Supplies are ample.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading continued confined to actual requirements. Prices were without change and well held. Crude grades also were steady. African crude was higher for shipment while spot stocks were maintained at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Central American was held at 56c. to 57c. per pound.

Candelilla—Buying interest was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change. Production of candelilla wax in Mexico has been prohibited during the period December 1, 1952 through September 30 1953. It is reported that extensive cutting of plantings in the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, Durango, and San Luis Potosi has endangered conservation of the species and will hamper the output.

Carnauba—While trading was restricted at immediate needs, the spot market remained on a steady basis. Consumers demand was still light. Stocks on spot were not heavy, but adequate to cover current spotty demand. No. 3 crude was maintained at 96c. to 97c. per pound, spot as to quantity, while the refined grade was lower in some quarters, ranging from 98c. to $1.01 per pound, as to quantity and seller. No. 1 yellow was unchanged at $1.29 to $1.31 per pound, according to quantity.

Ouricury—With the absorption of distressed lots, refined was sharply higher, advancing 4c. per pound. Spot stocks were lifted to 72c. to 75c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Argentine 1953 Linseed Oil Exportable Surplus Estimated

Argentina's Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) is expected to have more than 330,000 short tons of linseed oil available for export in 1953, reports agricultural attache C. A. Boonstra, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. The estimated carry over of linseed oil in Argentina on January 1, 1953, was nearly 193,000 tons, and it appears that 154,000 tons of oil may be expected from the crush of the 1952 flaxseed crop.

Exports of sunflower seed oil this year probably will be less than 22,000 tons. While holdings by the IAPI totaled nearly 77,000 tons on January 1, production of oil from the small prospective sunflower seed crop this year is expected to be 165,000 tons—somewhat less than the annual domestic requirement.

Tung oil exports in 1953 probably will be about 11,000 tons. While stocks on the first of the calendar year appeared to be about 6,600 tons, the coming tung fruit crop is expected to be the largest on record. The export of substantial quantities of lard, primer jus, and tallow in 1953 is considered unlikely since domestic prices for these animal fats are above export-price levels.

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1—Day 12000 lb. horizontal dry MIXER, 1—D 10, 1250 lb.; 600#, 400#.
1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 6' x 6' acid proof, 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6" x 18'.
8—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—20 gal. B. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.
2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48".
2—Glen 340 qt. Mixers.
6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.
1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.
1—Ross #30 Mammoth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal., m.d.

1—Patterson Stainless 110 gal. Vacuum Mixer, Sigma Blades.

SAVE SUBSTANTIAL DOLLARS HERE

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" centers; 1—4'6"x6' Feinc, String Discharge.
ROTARY KILNS AND DRYERS: 2-7'x60' Calciners, made by Struthers Wells. Each 9/16" shell, Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, with V-belted AC motor, firing hood, seal ring, one with Manitowoc Recuperator, in excellent condition.
1—6'6" I.D. x 12' Rotary Nodulizer or Furnace, ⅝" shell, Timken roller bearing rolls, gear reducer and motor drive, scraper conveyor, feeder, etc.
1—7'6" x 125' Rotary Kilns; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.
3—3' 50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'. 1—8' x 54', Struthers Wells, with Timken roller bearing supports, L-B gear reducer, 40 HP motor, furnace, Coen burner, etc.
6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'x7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each.
4—Traylor Tube Mills, silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'. Also 2—5'6" x 20', iron lined, m.d.
4—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.
1—400 gal. Nickel jacketed, closed Kettle, with condenser and pump.

MUST MOVE QUICKLY

2—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Units, incl. auto. feeders, sealers, 5-drop weighers, liners, compression belts. Still set up in metropolitan area. Arrange to inspect.

MONEY-SAVING ITEMS

4—J. H. Day, type B, 14" x 30", 3 roll Roller Mills, roller bearings, water cooled, chain drive. High speed.
1—Quadruple Effect Evaporator, calandria type, brass tubes, 14,000 sq. ft. H.S.; excellent condition; still erected; complete with piping, etc.
1—6' x 14' Hardinge Rotary Counter Current Classifier.
1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.
1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.
4—Buffalo Atmo. dbl. drum Dryers, 32" x 72", 32" x 90", 42" x 120".
1—Raymond 5 roll High Side Mill.
3—Anco 4' x 9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5' x 6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank.
1—Rotap Testing Screen.
4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'.
36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.
17—S/S Vert. & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

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24" Bird, type CH, SS.
40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.
40" Tolhurst, perforated.

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24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.

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4,488 sq. ft. Sly type 360.
2,244 sq. ft. Sly type 360.
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FILTERS
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No. 7 Sweetland, 172 sq. ft., 41 taps.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.
12" Sperry, aluminum, 10 chambers.

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5740 sq. ft. Vogt, chrome-moly tubes.
1024 sq. ft. 8 pass, steel tubes & shell.
400 sq. ft., 2 pass, Admiralty tubes (NEW).

HYDRATORS—ROTARY
5'6"x22' Buffalo (2).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x160'x⅜" (2).
7'x120'x⅜".
7'x60'x⅜".
5'6"x25'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'x60'x½".
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.

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Raymond, 5 roll, high side, complete.
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2'x12' L. B. double shaft, Pug.

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REACTORS—STAINLESS STEEL CLAD
3,000 gal. Jackt'd. ASME (NEW).

STILLS
600 gal. 57"x8' copper, shell 25 PSI, jacket 100 PSI.
1500 gal. 66"x10'x1" cast iron.

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3400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
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6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
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15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
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2—Stokes 30" x 8', 3' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Hersey 18" x 9' SS Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4¼' x 50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
1—1600 gal. closed, SS Storage Tank.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' Enclosed Precoat Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
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3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
4—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Green 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Sharples P16 Monel Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

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1—Hersey 4'x26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
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4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
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2—Eimco 4'x3' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
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1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L.

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1—1,250 gal. Vertical Closed Stainless Steel Tank with coils and agitator.

1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle.

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35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 430, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

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50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

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1—Stainless Steel T316 Packed Column, 2' dia. x 6'8" H.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

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2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

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4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
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New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals
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2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
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Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
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1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
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1—Sweetland #12 Filter 72 Leaves.
1—Sperry 24" C.I. Filter Press 13 Ch. 50 Ton Seco Closure.
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CONVEYOR—New, 14" screw.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck Selectro, 18x48, w/motor.

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Chemurgy Group Elects

—Continued from page 7

additional food and fiber as could normally be expected from 70,000,000 acres of cropland and pastures," adding that it is a "job for all of us"—meaning "those responsible for research, extension, teaching and legislation" as well as farmers, processors, distributors and consumers.

Pointing out that the feed industry looks to chemurgy to help attain its objective of still more efficient production of meat, milk, eggs, and fiber for our growing population, Dr. Roland M. Bethke, vice-president and director of research of Ralston Purina Company, listed as a major need of the industry increased supplies of protein supplements or their equivalent.

For the past twenty years, he said, the increase in protein supplements has been largely due to the great expansion in soybean meal, but the industry must now look to other possible protein sources. He suggested as possibilities safflower and sunflower. "The use of urea as a partial replacement for protein supplements in ruminant feeds has come into rather extensive use in the past several years," he went on, noting that the great expansion in feed production in recent years has been due almost wholly to urea. Dr. Bethke saw the industry expanding its use of urea and closely related nitrogen compounds in the future, the rate and extent depending on availability, economy and safety.

Ammoniated Molasses Cited

He said that ammoniated molasses and ammoniated citrus, both of which have good possibilities in ruminant feeding, need more research and development work. Citing the commercial availability of methionine, he said that attention should also be given to other essential amino acids such as lysine and arginine. He also mentioned the possibilities inherent in vegetable and fruit wastes incident to harvesting, canning and processing and those presented by offal and current wastes in connection with the slaughter of animals and processing of meats.

He urged that more attention be given to the production of molasses from citrus fruits, called for an extension of research work on antibiotics and vitamins as they relate to feed problems, and concluded by suggesting that greater use of agricultural residues such as straws, stovers, poor quality grasses, corn cobs, cottonseed hulls, etc., be made in the feeding of ruminants.

Dr. H. J. Prebluda, manager of special products sales, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, warned that the United States, in its charitable effort to "feed the world" may eventually become land poor unless it changes its habits of revitalizing the soil. "There are indications that there is a direct relationship between the return of organic matter to the soil and formation of antibiotics in the ground," he pointed out, adding that this is "an entirely new concept in the use of organic matter for controlling plant diseases."

Dr. Prebluda said that with continued vigorous cultivation of the land, organic matter has been vanishing from our soils in spite of great mechanical and technological achievements in agriculture. "Half the tonnage of our food production above the ground is inedible to man and is usually wasted," he said. "It has been estimated that each year several hundred million tons of crop residues and agricultural wastes remain on farms. These wastes are not used for chemurgic or feeding purposes."

He noted that organic matter exerts beneficial effects on the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil, and said that the inorganics were not sufficient to keep the soil in good productive condition. Under practical conditions, he said, there should be a regular cycle whereby some of the nutriment taken from the soil by plants is later reverted to the soil.

Commercial Output of Chlorophylls

Dr. Everette M. Burdick, director of laboratories, American Chlorophyll Division, Strong, Cobb & Co., Lake Worth, Fla., described the commercial production and refining of the chlorophylls, carotenes and xanthophylls presently available to the trade. He explained the processing operations and refining methods necessary to produce them in various forms and states of purity.

In a talk entitled, "Vegetable Oils and Especially Soybean Oil," Dr. Alexander Schwarcman, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., said, "Chemurgy has resulted in the establishment of soybean oil as a major source of our edible fats and oils vital to the country's nutritional well being. As a result of such applied chemistry, soybean oil is increasingly important in industrial application, particularly protective coatings. Considered also as a major feedstuff and protein source, the soybean constitutes a vital segment of our nation's economy.

Capehart Controls Plan

—Continued from page 5

a complete freeze, across the board, and with no favored treatment for any segment of the economy.

Control of Profits Charged

He pointed out that administration of the defense production act of 1950, expiring this year, brought about "frozen" prices on chemicals and certain other goods while wages, transportation and some other costs were permitted to rise. The result was "profit control by administrative fiat," Mr. Sargent said.

In arguing against standby controls, he said that it is a well-recognized fact that administrative agencies, however scrupulous and however competently staffed, tend to perpetuate themselves. He also warned that standby threat of controls at any time "may cause some members of our economic society to demand unwarranted price increases and make exorbitant wage demands."

Mr. Sargent urged that if congress decides to enact a law patterned after S. 1081 providing for imposition of a ninety-day freeze during which time congress will have an opportunity to act on permanent legislation, the bill be amended to provide for the following:—

Specific Amendments Proposed

(a) That it shall not become effective until the executive certifies to the congress that such a freeze of prices, wages and rents is in the judgment of the executive necessary to protect the economy from inflation.

(b) That if controls are imposed they shall be imposed on prices, wages and salaries, and rents simultaneously.

(c) That the executive only be empowered to place into effect a complete freeze and no provision should be included for the exemption of any materials or services from price control, or any types of employment from wage and salary control, or any type of housing accommodations or area from rent control.

(d) That the act contain a definite termination date and not one capable of differing interpretation as is presently proposed.

Glycerin Output Boost

—Continued from page 4

Products, Inc., Emmaus, Pa., $48,000 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Sulphanilamide—Merck & Co., Albany, Ga., $858,290 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Sulphuric acid—F. S. Royster Guano Company, Jackson, Miss., $458,000 invested and 45 percent allowed; Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc., Houston, Tex., $333,200 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Surgical sutures for the military—Ethicon Suture Laboratories, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., $68,700 invested and 65 percent allowed; a second project at Chicago, Ill., $69,596 invested and 65 percent allowed.

Synthetic glycerin—Shell Chemical Corporation, Houston (Deer Park), Tex., $9,000,000 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Tungsten—Garnet King Mining Company, Cucamonga Mining District, Esmeralda County, Nev., $125,761 invested and 70 percent allowed.

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$1.37; 1951, $1.55 and the four-year period average, 5c. per pound.

In white pepper, 1952 imports totaled 1,850,000 pounds; 1951, 1,321,000; 1935-1939 average, 583,000 pounds. Prices in 1952 averaged $1.48 per pound; 1951, $2.42; four year period average, 9c.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows: Spot, $1.49 per pound; afloats, $1.49; March shipment, $1.49; April shipment, $1.49; May shipment, $1.49.

Pimento—Jamaica spice moved up another fraction to 28¼c. to 28½ per pound. Mexican was lower at 19c. in some quarters but others asked upwards of 22c. Total imports in 1952, according to the Census Bureau, were 1,482,000 pounds; 1951, 1,578,000 pounds; average for the period 1935-1939, 2,145,000 pounds. The 1952 price average was 22c. per pound; 1951, 24c.; and the four year period average, 10c.

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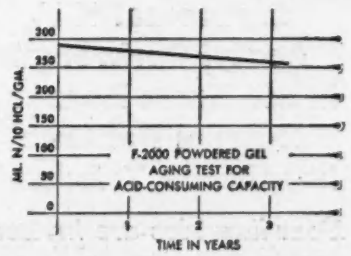

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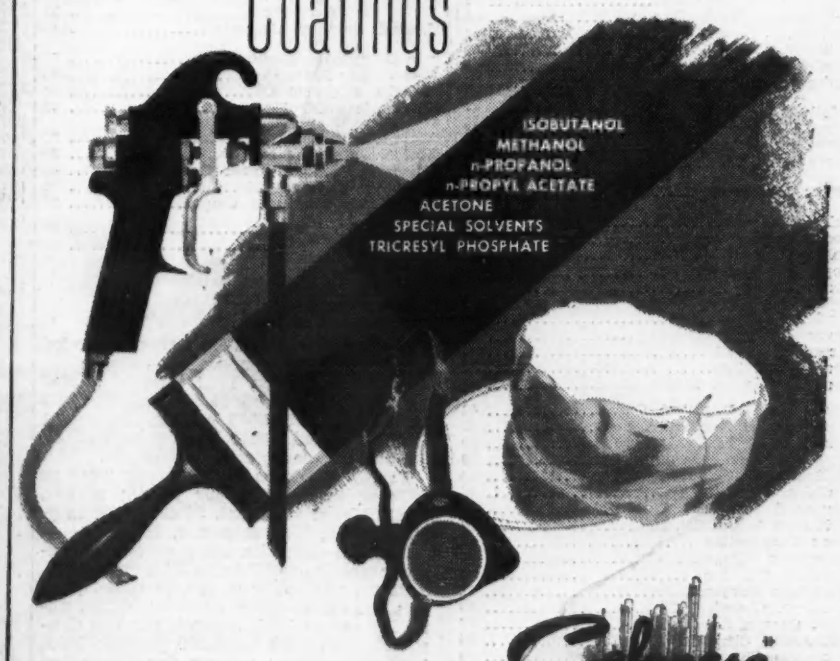

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